The New-York Times.

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THE GREAT REBELLION.

Another Important Reconnoissance Near Washington.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM MISSORI.

Gen. Siegel Reported to be Besieging Price.

Further Particulars of the Fall of Lexington.

A Million and a Half in Specie Secured by the Rebels.

Ben McCulloch's Army Near at Hand.

A GREAT BATTLE IMMINENT.

More Good News from Western Virginia.

Romney Stormed and Captured by the National Troops.

A Successful Skirmish with the Rebels on the Upper Potomac.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Sept. 25.

We have wars and rumors of wars to-day, and victories, to-night, in the corridors of the hotels, that would be important if true. The most noted exploit was the reported taking of Munson's Hill, by a Brigade headed by SMITH, which was said to have been done without so much as the wounding of one loyal citizen. Unfortunately the story would not bear sifting, or when it was sifted there was nothing left except the rebels in full possession of the Hill, the rebel flag in plain sight from the White House, and our troops quiet in their camps, practicing for to-morrow's fasting and prayer.

AN OPPORTUNITY FOR THE REBELS LOST.

This morning nearly five thousand men left their camps in the vicinity of Chain Bridge and proceeded on the road towards Lewinsville. The ostensible purpose of the movement was to obtain forage. The real design was to give the rebels an opportunity for a fight, which they have stated they had been courting without success. A hundred wagons accompanied the expedition. The column marched to within a mile and a half of Lewinsville, and halted about 10½ o'clock, on the place of a physician. Supports of infantry and artillery had been left along the road, in the rear. Immediately on halting, two pieces of artillery were placed on the right and four on the left, both on open eminences about 600 yards distant from one another. Pickets were thrown out upon all sides, and at once the wagons moved off in different directions, and commenced to load with hay belonging to farmers known to be Secessionists. Whilst this was proceeding a body of rebel cavalry appeared a short distance east of Lewinsville, and Capt. MOTT opened fire upon them. In a few moments they had entirely disappeared, and there were no signs of a reappearance for several

About 3 o'clock, ninety loads of hay had been secured, and Gen. SMITH had determined to return, when a regiment or two of cavalry, two or three regiments of infantry and a battery of six guns approached from the direction of Lewinsville and formed in line of battle about two thousand yards distant. A few moments after a regiment of infantry appeared upon the left flank, and the indications were that there would be a brisk battle. Our troops at once fell into line to the number of three thousand men, the remainder of the force being on picket or left as supports along the route. Orders were forwarded to the supports to move up to the main column, and information was telegraphed to McCALL'S and FITZ JOHN PORTER'S divisions to hold themselves in readiness to move.

Confident of an engagement, our troops were in high best of spirits, and anxiously waited the attack. The rebel battery soon opened fire with shot and shell. Their first shot came half way to our lines: the second fell short a hundred yards, and the third, a shell, burst over the California Regiment, and seriously wounded a private in the same.

In the meantime, Capt. GRIFFIN commenced to reply with his battery, and his first shell burst in the midst of the rebel battery, causing a brief interruption in the enemy's attack. They renewed, however, but were finally compelled to retire, infantry, cavalry and artillery, under the fire of our artillery. GRIFFIN'S battery fired in all twenty-six rounds. The infantry on the left also vanished in the wood, and at 5 o'clock not a rebel was in sight. They were present in force, fully as strong as our own, but they did not fire a musket, nor did their cavalry make any demonstration.

Gen. SMITH then ordered the force to fall back to their camps, which they did, with their forage, and much disgusted that they had not had a general engagement.

During the day, an Irishman named BURKE, from Winchester, who states that he was an Aid of Col. STEWART, came inside our pickets, under the belief that they were rebels, and was taken prisoner. He is a strong Secessionist, but no information was elicited from him.

Col. KEY, of Gen. McCLELLAN'S Staff, accompanied the expedition.

AFFAIRS AT WINCHESTER.

From a letter received to-day from a Union man in Winchester, and written the 19th, I learn that Gen. JOHNSTON was not then at that point. Gen. CARSON, of the militia, was in command of the rabble stationed there. The citizens were suffering much for many of the necessaries of life. Burned rye was used for coffee. There was no sugar, nor molasses, nor tea in the place, and the typhoid fever had gone from the camps to the private families.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

A letter has been received by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs from Mr. BURLEIGH, Agent to the Yonkton Sioux Tribe, stating that on the 29th ult., the steamer which had been chartered to convey him and the Indian stores, owing to the drunkenness of the pilot, had been run on a snag and sunk near the mouth of the St. Mary's River. The crew made an attempt to steal the clothing and some of the other merchandise, in which they were supported by the captain. He only succeeded in stopping the robbery by shooting one of the men, and he had since been able to save the greater part of the cargo.

THE LATE DIFFICULTY.

Maj. MORIARTY and Adjutant LAFORTE, of the Fourth Regiment, Excelsior Brigade, were sent, late last night, to their brigade by order of Gen. McCLELLAN, with instructions to have them kept in close custody until further orders.

ANOTHER BRIGADE REVIEW.

Gen. FRANKLIN'S Brigade was reviewed this morning by Gen. McCLELLAN and his Staff, and a number of Brigadiers and Colonels assisting. The review was on the plain beyond the Fairfax Seminary, and in full sight of the rebels, who must have hugely enjoyed the sight. About fourteen thousand men were under arms, embracing heavy parks of artillery and squadrons of cavalry.

THE MERITS OF VOLUNTEER OFFICERS.

The Military Commission, to pass upon the military merits of volunteer officers, is in daily session at Arlington House. As yet there is nobody hurt by it, but the reputations of some gentlemen with ornamental shoulder-straps will probably suffer some when the Commission reports.

THE NATIONAL FAST.

The fast appointed for to-morrow will be very strictly kept in every branch of the public service. All the public buildings will be closed, and a general observance of the day has been strongly commended by the municipal authorities of Georgetown and Washington.

THE DISASTER IN MISSOURI.

Through letters received here this morning from St. Louis, I am strongly impressed with the belief that Gen. FREMONT has or will immediately retrieve the disaster which befell Col. MULLIGAN, at Lexington. That he will do so, or perish in the attempt, is the general belief of his friends.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.

The following appointments are gazetted to-day:

Lieut.-Col. J. CRAM, of Topographical Engineers, aid to Gen. WOOL, with rank Colonel.

JAMES M. WRIGHT, aid to Gen. BUELL, with rank Captain.

CLARENCE H. DYER, aid to Gen. MANSFIELD, same rank.

ISAAC MOSES, aid to Gen. HEINTZELMAN, with same rank.

A SUCCESSFUL ENTERPRISE.

A successful effort to burn the barn and haystacks around Munson's Hill was made on Monday night, by Major FRANK LEMON and Lieut. CHAS. DIMOND, of the California Regiment. At the forge of some blacksmiths they made some fifty or more conical slugs, and with these and a Sharp's rifle they started for the line of our pickets, built a fire, and commenced heating shot. One of them with a cloth would drop the shot into the muzzle of the rifle, and the Major, being the best shot, blazed away. At the second shot the hay-ricks were in a blaze. In two more shots the barn caught. Out rushed the rebels, and made for the hill. The long roll of the enemy was beat, rockets were sent up, Orderlies were seen rushing to and fro with great speed, and evidently the enemy was expecting an attack along the length of his whole lines.

ANOTHER EXPEDITION IN MARYLAND.

Lieut. WILSON, of the Fourth Cavalry, has just returned from another scouting expedition in Maryland. He brings back a number of guns, taken from Disunionists, and also man named CHARLES A. WORTHINGTON, who had served three months in the rebel Army, and returned home to recruit.

RELEASE OF PRISONERS.

Contrary to assurances given a few days since, the Government is daily releasing political prisoners, and with as little ceremony as they were arrested. Some of those released are solely indebted to political opponents for interceding in their behalf, and the releases are granted apparently only because politicians ask for them.

TREASURY NOTES FOR THE TROOPS.

Paymaster KING, in paying off the Anderson Zouaves, used up over forty-six thousand dollars. From this regiment there were more demands for Treasury notes than from any other regiment which Major KING has paid off.

Arrangements are being made to adopt the suggestion of Hon. B. F. CAMP, that of the one hundred dollar bounty money promised to be paid volunteers, they should be advanced twenty-five dollars at the commencement of their services. This will prove of great advantage to the married men, as it gives something for their families.

FLAG OF TRUCE FROM THE REBELS.

While the Second Michigan Regiment were yesterday performing picket duty at Bailey's Cross Roads, a flag of truce was brought in by two Colonels and a Major, belonging to the rebel Army at Munson's Hill, asking a suspension of hostilities between pickets, which was acceded to by the commander of the National forces.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The Quartermaster-General to-day dismissed the Inspectors of the horses purchased for the Government.

Lieut.-Col. CRAM, of the Topographical Engineers, has been appointed an Aid to Gen. WOOL.

The number of sick and wounded soldiers in the six Hospitals of the District is 767.

The Indian Bureau has received information which it considered satisfactory, that nearly all the Indians who have joined the rebel forces are half-breeds.

Executive orders were issued to-day for the closing of all the Government offices to-morrow.

At 2 o'clock this afternoon, the Summer-house of Mrs. HUNTER, near Hunter's Chapel, was destroyed by fire, (according to the report,) by our men.

The Ninth Massachusetts Regiment was to-day presented with a flag, from the pupils of the Eliot School, Boston.

EX-PRESIDENT FILLMORE'S POSITION.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, Sept. 25.

The Buffalo *Courier* is authorized by Ex-President FILLMORE to state that the statement made by the St. Louis correspondent of the New-York *Tribune*, in regard to his approval of Gen. FREMONT'S proclamation for the emancipation of Slaves, is not correct; that he does not approve of Gen. FREMONT'S proclamation, and that he cordially indorses the position of President LINCOLN.

THE WAR IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.

ADVANCE OF THE FEDERAL TROOPS ON ROMNEY.

GRAFTON, Va., Wednesday, Sept. 25.

Five hundred of the Fourth Ohio Regiment, with one piece of artillery, and the Ringgold Cavalry, 75 in number, under Col. CANTWELL, and 400 of the Eighth Ohio Regiment, Col. HARER, made an advance from New Creek on Monday, toward Romney. They drove the enemy, 700 strong, out of Mechanicsville Gap on Monday morning, the 23d, and advancing on Romney, stormed the town, causing the enemy, whose force numbered 1,400 infantry and cavalry, to retreat to the mountains, with a loss of about 35 killed, and a large number wounded. Our loss amounted to three killed and ten wounded.

THE ARMY OF WESTERN VIRGINIA.

ASSUMPTIONS OF TELEGRAPH OPERATORS—MILITARY CENSORSHIP OF THE PRESS—BATTLE OF CROSS LANES—DISCUSSION OF THE BATTLE OF CARNIFEX FERRY, ETC.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CAMP SCOTT, CROSS LANES, Nicholas County, Va., Wednesday, Sept. 18, 1861.

In a previous letter, I nearly exhausted details of the battle of Carnifex Ferry. But I met with serious embarrassment in forwarding it. Communication by courier had not been regulated, and there were aggravating delays. Even the condensed report, by telegraph, for the Associated Press, was provokingly, but unavoidably, detained. The fifty-seventh article is so strictly applied that nothing for the Press is permitted to be sent forward without official consent, and the General was so occupied the day after the battle, that his indorsement could not be procured until late in the evening. The messenger who carried the message to Summerville—eight miles distant—was also detained, so that the report was not forwarded until next day. To aggravate matters, the operator at Clarksburgh, for what purpose I do not know—unless it was to convey an impression that he was extremely attentive to his business—changed the date and locality of the report, and made some other unwarranted alterations.

And now that I am on the subject, I desire to enter a protest against the unnecessary and rigid restrictions put upon the liberty of the Press by the military authorities. It has come to such a pass that the exercise of independent judgment, and the free expression of opinion, is construed to be adverse to public service. Censure of mismanagement or tardiness is pronounced hurtful to public interests, and promotive of rebel designs. Correspondents *may* sometimes *praise* an officer, but he must not criticise sharply lest the service should be injured. Thus, the great object and design of correspondents, after giving the news, is frustrated. I understand it to be the business of newspaper correspondents to watch and expose all mal-administration in military service, that it may be corrected through clamorous public opinion; but if we are restricted as we have been, our "occupation's gone." On the whole, I am constrained to complain that the position of war correspondent for the Press is the most uncomfortable in the Army. There are minor evils growing out of military jealousy, which make the position still more disagreeable; but these we cannot well avoid. I think, however, that public interests would be better served by withdrawing all correspondents from the field, or by permitting them to exercise the utmost freedom in the expression of opinion, subject to the penalties of the fifty-seventh article of war, after a fair and thorough trial.

I do not think military men, generally, know anything more about the management of correspondence or newspaper business than we do of military manœuvres; nor so much, indeed, because they confine themselves to the profession of arms, while it is expected that we shall have some general knowledge of the business in which they are engaged. I have observed, however, that notwithstanding the annoyances to which newspapers and correspondents are subjected in the Army, military men are very apt to be pleased with the liberal use of complimentary adjectives in connection with their names and exploits, and are extremely sensitive if there are omissions of that character, and especially if commendations of other rival officers are indulged.

Now if I were to attempt to inform you that mismanagement in the transportation department had halted this victorious column a week or more, I suspect the pen of the military censor would fall upon it heavily. I shall therefore nurse my opinions and observations in silence and sorrow.

Our camp was removed from the Cross Roads, a mile above this point, on Monday. We are now located on the slopes of several pretty hills, which form a basin at the intersection of two roads, which give to this locality the appellation of Cross Lanes. Here is where Col. TYLER was surprised by FLOYD, at the head of about 4,000 men; and according to excellent testimony, TYLER, with his reduced regiment of 700 men, almost defeated the whole rebel Army.

The people of the neighborhood have shown us the relative positions of the contending forces, how and where they fought, and their statements generally support Col. TYLER'S written report of the affair. Rebel prisoners, captured the day after FLOYD'S hasty evacuation, also admit that their doughty General was almost whipped. One of them says, "Your men fought like the devil." TYLER'S men, by a splendid dash, did capture a rebel flag, and saved his own.

Reflection upon the late battle of Carnifex Ferry, (my orthography is correct,) and a thorough examination of the rebel defences, causes surprise at FLOYD'S flight. His numbers were as great as those which we brought into action, he had more and heavier artillery, and occupied a strongly fortified natural position, which we could not assault in the rear. I can only account for his precipitation on the ground that the determination of our splendid little Army terrified him. The evidences of his scare are numerous. He not only deserted large quantities of Army stores, but some of his officers, in addition to their private baggage, left their swords on the field, and we captured the brigade flag.

The public will desire to know why FLOYD was permitted to escape. There is only one theory by which the misfortune can be explained. Gen. BENHAM, who led the column, believed that FLOYD did not intend to halt until he was attacked, and that if we waited to make a deliberate reconnoissance on the afternoon of our arrival, and delayed the attack until next morning, we should find the position deserted. There are evidences which strongly sustain this opinion. Gen. BENHAM proposed to reconnoitre, in accordance with Gen. ROSECRANS' wishes, but circumstances forced us into a general engagement. The public must determine whether Gen. BENHAM, advancing without definite orders, attacked in accordance with a preconceived design upon his part, or whether the action was brought on by unavoidable circumstances.

This question must forever remain a matter of speculation. If FLOYD had determined to run without fighting, BENHAM'S attack was right. Otherwise a thorough reconnoissance would have produced more satisfactory results; because the weary troops, refreshed by food and rest, would have gone into action vigorously next morning, with knowledge of vulnerable points and concentration of columns. They would then have pitched over the parapet and breastworks of the enemy at the point of the bayonet and few rebels would have remained to tell the tale.

The battle proved conclusively that this army may be confidently relied upon in the face of the hottest fire. But it did not conspicuously illustrate military science. The impracticable nature of the ground prevented any imposing display of tactics or strategy. The troops simply went forward by regiments, deployed in line among the thickets two or three hundred yards from the rebel battery and breastworks until they finally enveloped them in front and on both flanks, but profound darkness made it as dangerous to ourselves to storm the works as to the enemy. The point in controversy in the army is—Would FLOYD have waited for us to make a reconnoissance and to attack deliberately?

FLOYD himself was reported wounded in the arm. A rebel prisoner denies this. He says he saw him that night unhurt directing the retreat. You ask why did we not hear him retreating, since we bivouacked under his very guns? It is true, a strong column slept within four or five hundred yards of the breastworks, but our own gun-carriages and the noise of our trains getting into position, deceived us. His artillery was heard moving, but we supposed it was our own wagons.

Perhaps the most surprising feature of the engagement was the insignificant loss, numerically, which we met. The fire of the enemy was tremendous, and was sustained in full career through three hours, with heavy volleys at intervals an hour or more longer. Their breastworks and batteries were arranged for cross-firing, and they worked both artillery and small arms with vengeful fury. Friendly thickets, bad aim, and timid rebel hearts, protected our gallant fellows. The small arms of the enemy were generally as good as our own. They had some squirrel rifles, but they were well supplied with muskets.

The publication of the official reports is not according to military etiquette, but I have been favored with a glimpse at the report of Gen. BENHAM touching the conduct of his brigade. He compliments the soldierly skill, coolness and courage of Col. W. S. SMITH, of the Thirteenth Ohio, one of the best officers in the volunteer service. (Col. SMITH graduated third in his class at West Point.) The gallantry of Col. LYTLE, of the 10th, who was wounded; Col. LOWE, of the Twelfth, who died leading a charge; Lieut.-Col. KORFF, and Major BURKE, of the Tenth; Lieut.-Col. MASON, slightly wounded; and Major HAWKINS, of the Thirteenth; Lieut.-Col. WHITE, of the Twelfth; and of his Staff, Capt. STANAGE, Capt. WARREN and Capt. W. L. MALLORY, are mentioned as conspicuous.

Col. LYTLE, in his report of the part taken by the Tenth, makes honorable mention of Lieut.-Col. Korff, Major Burke, Capts. Stephen McGroarty, Steele, Tiernon, Hudson, Annis, Ward, Robinson and Moore, Lieuts. Mulroy, Burns and Hickey, the Chaplain, Rev. Father O'Higgin, Sergeants Knox, Porter and Gunkel, and Privates Hogan, O'Grady, Tim. Sullivan, Nickel and McCherry, all of whom, says the report, were conspicuous in the front of battle.

Three of the wounded have died since the battle, and only one more, it is probable, will die, thus making the fatal casualties of the battle only eighteen. With two exceptions, all the remainder of the wounded will be able, in the course of two months to resume duty.

Part of this column advanced several days ago, and united with Gen. Cox on the Lewisburgh road. I do not know what is in store for the remainder of the Division, but unless FLOYD is greatly reinforced, or unless LEE, disgusted with his impotent efforts at Cheat Mountain, attempts to consolidate his army for movement against Gen. ROSECRANS, I cannot perceive when we shall have more fighting during this campaign. But I do not think it would be healthy for LEE to attempt to get away from REYNOLDS. An old soldier dislikes sharp barking and snapping at his rear, and REYNOLDS is reputed a stinger.

Capt. C. O. LOOMIS, of the Michigan Artillery, at Cheat Mountain, has been appointed to the command of the Volunteer Artillery in the Army of Occupation. He is one of the finest soldiers in Virginia—skillful, energetic and courageous. He would make an admirable Brigadier-General. WESTERN.

AFFAIRS ON THE UPPER POTOMAC.

A SKIRMISH NEAR POINT OF ROCKS.

POINT OF ROCKS, Tuesday, Sept. 24.

A portion of Col. GEARY'S force had an action, to-day, with 500 rebels on the Virginia side of the Potomac. They were sheltered on a high point on the Catochin Mountain, and in houses at the base. They were driven away by the rifles and battery of Col. GEARY, and the houses burnt. Several of the enemy were killed and wounded. None of the Federal troops were hurt.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, Sept. 24, via BALTIMORE, Sept. 25.

A new arrival from Hatteras Inlet to-day brings the news that all was quiet there, and that an early effort would be made to dislodge the rebels from Roanoke Island.

The sailing-frigate *Sabine* arrived to-day from Portsmouth, and will sail southward to-morrow.

Gen. WOOL will probably send no contraband slaves to Washington, as the entire force here is required for the use of Quartermaster TALLMADGE.

Ross WINANS simply gave his parole of honor, and did not take the oath of allegiance.

MILITARY AND NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Brooklyn Navy-yard has not presented such a scene of activity for some time past as it does now. Great exertions are being made to have the vessels now fitting out ready for active service with the least possible delay. The purchased steamer *Augusta* will be the next vessel to go into commission. She has been at the Navy-yard about two weeks and will very soon be ready for her officers and crew.

The new gun-boat *Unadilla* (14) has received part of her armament, and is expected to go in commission in a short time.

The purchased vessels *Mercury* and *O. M. Pettit* received their armaments yesterday, and will shortly join the blockading fleet.

The Navy Retiring Board met again yesterday, but as yet officers have not appeared before it.

The troops on Governor's Island were paid off yesterday, by Col. STEWART, Paymaster United States Army.

Various conflicting rumors are afloat as to what will be done with the old permanent party on the Island and the Texan troops recently transferred there, and great anxiety is manifested by the married men who have been settled on the Island ten or fifteen years, relative to the chances of their being ordered on active service to make room for the Texan soldiers.

Recruits are coming in very slowly from the country stations. Some of the recruiting officers have not been heard from for the last ten days. The want of success of the parties recruiting for the general service, is occupying the attention of the authorities, who cannot understand why so few men are enlisted now.

TRIAL TRIP OF THE UNITED STATES GUN-BOAT OTTAWA.

The gun-boat *Ottawa*, built by Messrs. WESTERVELT & SON, for the United States Government, went on a trial trip yesterday, leaving the Novelty Works dock at 9 o'clock A. M. The party consisted of Capt. COMSTOCK, one of the Inspectors; Mr. EVERETT, Secretary of the Novelty Iron Works Company; T. ZELLER, Chief Engineer of the Navy, and Mr. T. WESTERVELT. The *Ottawa* is a first-class gun-boat, being 188 feet in length, and about 1,000 tons measurement. Her two engines, built by the Novelty Works, are horizontal, back-acting, being capable of working separately or together. Diameter of cylinders, 30 inches, and 18 inches stroke. She will turn her propeller 80 revolutions per minute, and make between nine and ten knots an hour. She is provided with surface condensers of SEWALL'S patent, and is also furnished with a fresh-water condensing apparatus. She has vertical tubular boilers, to be used by natural or forced blast. She carries four 62-pounder guns aft, one 11-inch shell pivot gun amidships, and a rifled cannon forward. She returned about 6 o'clock P. M., having accomplished a satisfactory trip.

A LETTER FROM COL. CORCORAN.

The following private letter from Col. CORCORAN, not received until yesterday by the gentleman to whom it is addressed, will be read with interest by his numerous friends:

RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 29, 1861.

MY DEAR KIRKER: Although all my letters to you since my arrival here remain unanswered—or, if so, they have not reached me—yet I am compelled, from some cause or another, to keep up my part of the communication, and particularly so at this time, in consequence of the receipt of a letter by Capt. McIVOR, from an uncle of his in New-York, in which it is stated that some evil-disposed persons have put in circulation a report that the Captain deserted his company on the battle-field, on the 21st ult. I can bear testimony that the report is wholly and entirely untrue—without even the shadow of cause for its origin. On the contrary, I saw him doing his duty bravely and well during the entire day.

At the first engagement with the enemy in the morning, only four companies of mine could take part, owing to the nature of the ground and the sudden and unexpected manner in which we came upon and met the enemy. Capt. McIVOR'S company was one of those, and as I kept passing up and down the line, seeing if each man was in his place and also encouraging the men, I saw him driving four of his men into the ranks who went to fire from some brushwood, and also as the enemy gave way under our heavy fire, he proposed a cheer, which was heartily responded to along our line; and at the engagement in the afternoon, where death would seem to be the doom of every man—when brave men were required, and who alone would stand—I saw him next me, and asked him to assist me by running to the left wing, while I went to the right and ordered our firing to cease in order to dress my line and charge upon the enemy. In fact I saw him on several occasions during the day, and always at his post, and finally he and Lieut. CONNOLLY were all who heard and halted and endeavored to rally the men on the colors.

It is strange and lamentable that wicked and designing men should, in the absence of a brave and spirited officer, endeavor to malign his character; but the member of Capt. McIvor's company and many of the officers and members of the regiment who can bear testimony against those who assailed him, must leave their statement entirely harmless, except as far as themselves are concerned.

Your sincere friend,
MICHAEL CORCORAN, Colonel.

THE REBELLION IN MISSOURI.

THE NATIONAL TROOPS BESIEGING PRICE.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Sept. 25.

A special telegraph dispatch to the *Tribune*, of this city, says that Gen. SIEGEL, with a large force, and also that Gens. LANE and HUNTER, had arrived at Lexington, and attacked Gen. PRICE.

An officer in the employ of the Government heard heavy firing while passing Hamilton yesterday, and says that it was believed that Gen. SIEGEL had Gen. PRICE in the same position that Col. MULLIGAN was placed in.

In regard to Gen. HUNTER, this cannot be true, as he was at Rolla, two hundred and fifty miles from Lexington, on Saturday.

From the reports of some of Col. MULLIGAN'S command, who reached this city last night, we obtain the following additional particulars concerning the fall of Lexington,

The men left Lexington on Saturday afternoon. Nearly two hours were occupied in ferrying them over the river. At 3 o'clock they started for Hannibal, forty miles distant, under the guidance of several armed Secessionists. The advance portion reached Hamilton at sundown. At 10 o'clock most of the party took the train for Quincy. Along the route to Hamilton they were in general kindly treated. All the money they could raise was employed to get wagons to carry the wounded, though all the severely wounded remained at Lexington. Only one commissioned officer, Lieut. HOLLENBERG, escaped.

All accounts agree that the loss of the rebels in killed and dangerously wounded, was from 900 to 1,200

The Quincy *Whig* of last night states, on information received from an intelligent member of Col. MARSHALL'S regiment, that a leading rebel surgeon conceded their loss to be 1,130.

Our men lost one hundred and thirty killed and wounded.

Some four hundred of Col. MARSHALL'S horses were killed, it being impossible to shelter them from the cannon of the enemy.

After the surrender of Lexington many of our men killed their horses, to prevent them from falling into the hands of the enemy.

A large sum of money, estimated at one million five hundred thousand dollars, in specie, was secured by Gen. PRICE, after being buried by Col. MULLIGAN in the camp ground, to preserve it.

BEN McCULLOCH NEAR LEXINGTON.

JEFFERSON CITY, MO., Wednesday, Sept. 25.

BEN McCULLOCH is marching rapidly to form a junction with Gen. PRICE, with a large, well-armed and well-disciplined force and a good supply of artillery. He is now very near Lexington.

The total loss of Col. MULLIGAN was not over one hundred and fifty, and that of the rebels not more than three hundred.

News received from Lexington reports Col. GROVER, of the Home Guards, killed from a wound in the thigh; also the death of Lieut.-Col. WHITE, of the Stifles Regiment of St. Louis, killed by a musket-ball.

A man named ELDRIDGE, a rebel, from Lexington, is here under arrest as a spy. He was sent down by Gen. PRICE to learn the strength of our forces. Papers found on him state that our force at St. Louis is only about 4,000.

THE COMMAND IN ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Sept. 25.

By orders from head-quarters, Brigadier-Gen. CURTIS assumes command at St. Louis and vicinity during the absence of Gen. FREMONT.

All drinking saloons and other places of business, except drug-stores, will be closed to-morrow, and the day observed as one of fasting and prayer by order of Gen. CURTIS.

REPORTS FROM CAIRO.

CAIRO, Wednesday, Sept. 25.

One Lieutenant and two privates went out yesterday from Bird's Point without leave, and were taken prisoners by the rebels.

Smithland, Ky., was occupied by the National troops to-day.

AN IMPORTANT EXPEDITION.

From the St. Louis Democrat, Sept. 23.

On Saturday, nine steamers, lying at the levee, were chartered by Gen. FREMONT. Their names are: *Emma, Emilie, Minnehaha, H. D. Bacon, Northerner, W. L. Ewing, J. D. Perry, Sam Gaty* and *Post Boy*. These, added to others already engaged, make a fleet of fourteen or fifteen steamers which are now actively engaged in an important expedition under Gen. FREMONT.

Yesterday the *N. W. Graham, Northerner, W. L. Ewing, Sam. Gaty, D. G. Taylor, H. D. Bacon* and *A. McDowell* were busy at the landing taking on troops and military stores and equipments. The *Northerner, Graham, Ewing* and *Gaty* shipped Col. ELLIS' Cavalry Regiment of 750 men, and the same number of horses. The *Taylor* took on board Col. KELTON'S Regiment, the *Bacon* Col. BLAND'S Regiment, and the *McDowell* Col. KNOBLESDORF'S Regiment of Northwestern Riflemen. All we know of the destination of this formidable fleet is, that *the boats have turned their noses up stream, and are undoubtedly bound for the Missouri River.*

APPOINTMENTS BY GEN. FREMONT.

HEAD-QUARTERS WESTERN DEPARTMENT, St. LOUIS, Sept. 21, 1861.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 16.—I. The following-named officers are hereby placed on duty in command of Divisions as Acting Major-Generals, the Brigades composing the Divisions to be hereafter designated:

Brig.-Gen. POPE.
Brig.-Gen. SIEGEL.
Brig.-Gen. ASBOTH.
Brig.-Gen. McKINSTRY.

II. The following-named officers are hereby placed on duty in command of brigades, as Acting Brigadier-Generals, the regiments composing the brigade to be hereafter designated:

Col. DAVIS,
Col. MULLIGAN,
Col. KELTON,
Lieut.-Col. TOTTEN.

By order of Major-General FREMONT.
CHAUNCEY McKEEVER,
Assistant Adjutant-General

ANOTHER DISASTER.

Correspondence of the St. Louis Republican.

JEFFERSON CITY, Sunday, Sept. 22, 1861.

Half of Col. McCLURG'S regiment and two hundred cavalry left here two weeks ago for Linn Creek, to prevent rebel outrages. While encamped this morning south of Tuscumbia, Miller County, *they were surprised by nine hundred rebels, capturing, it is said, nearly three hundred infantry*, only ten escaping to Tuscumbia, where the cavalry had arrived. Some two hundred troops were sent hence to-day from Tuscumbia.

ADDITIONAL FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE PERSIA AND THE SAXONIA.

The Accident to the Great Eastern.

OBJECTS OF THE AMERICAN TROUBLE.

Another Letter from the Washington Correspondent of the London Times.

COTTON AND THE BLOCKADE.

The American Passport System.

The Royal Mail steamship *Persia*, Capt. JUDKINS, which left Liverpool at 3 o'clock on the afternoon of the 14th, calling at Queenstown on the 15th inst., arrived here this morning.

The following is the specie list per steamer *Persia*:

FROM LIVERPOOL.

R. & J. Makin	£1,000 00 00
Geo. S. Stephenson & Co	1,052 1 5
A. M. Seixas	1,080 00 00
De Rham & Co	1,000 00 00
John M. Smith & Son	1,000 00 00
Geo. C. Lord, (Boston)	1,500 00 00
Samuel G. Reed & Co	1,000 00 00
Thomas Dunham	1,600 00 00
Order	1,500 00 00
Total	£10,732 1 5

FROM HAVRE.

Ponier & Co	$40,000

The *Saxonia*, from Hamburgh and Southampton, leaving the latter port on the 10th, also reached this port yesterday morning.

The advices by both these arrivals had previously been received by telegraph from Cape Race.

The following are the consignees of the specie brought by the *Saxonia*:

Knauth, Nachad & Kupne	$5,156
Marcus & Baltzer	12,700
Total	$17,856
Colgate & Hoffman	$2,000
W. Berend & Co	14,000
Schuchart & Gebhard	5,600
Total	$22,000

The *Persia* makes the following report: On the 16th inst., at 10:50 A. M., lat. 51° 19', long. 14° 10', passed steamship *Great Eastern*, that sailed on the 10th from Liverpool for New-York, returning to port with loss of both side-wheels, all the boats except one on the port side, bulwarks stove, and ship rolling heavily; the rudder was also damaged.

On the 14th inst. a fearful act of revenge was perpetrated at the Feelwood Barracks shortly after 11 o'clock, by a private soldier named McCAFFRAY, an Irishman, who has only been enlisted about 12 months. He bears a very bad character for drunkenness and insubordination. About 11 o'clock he was taken before Col. CROFTON and Adjt. HANNAN, both of which officers are on the Staff, and was charged with a neglect of duty. For this offence he was sentenced to be confined to barracks for a certain time. Soon afterwards the Colonel and Adjutant were walking together in the middle of the square, and McCAFFRAY seeing them from his room, took down his rifle, went into the square, and kneeling down, took deliberate aim at Col. CROFTON and fired. The Colonel was on the right side of the Adjutant, and the ball struck him in the right side, passing through the left lung and clean through his body, struck Adjt. HANNAN on the left arm, through which it passed into his body, and lodged near the vertebræ column. When this bloody deed had been committed, McCAFFRAY went into the passage and said, "I have done it." The prisoner was given into custody and remanded till Monday. It is said that the ball was intended for the Adjutant only. Col. CROFTON'S recovery is thought impossible. Adjt. HANNAN lies in great agony.

The Bristol *Daily Post* says:

"We are informed that staying in the same hotel in Birmingham are a representative of the National and an official of the Confederate Governments of America, their business in the 'City of Smoke' being the purchase of munitions of war. The two gentlemen go on from day to day ordering and superintending the dispatching of guns, cannon, and other deadly implements, and at the same time are on intimate and friendly terms. In fact, they dine together, smoke together, and do 'brandy-smash' in agreeable companionship."

The London *Daily News*, commenting upon the American commercial policy, observes:

"From certain indications in American newspapers, we may fairly assume that the Morrill tariff is not a favorite with the whole of the Northern people. There are such good reasons why it should not be, that there seems nothing wonderful in any opposition that may arise; but the plain fact is, the question of free trade is not at all understood in that section of the Republic, any more than the economy of free labor is understood in the other. It is not necessary to have traveled there to be aware of the popular ignorance on economical subjects, or of the old popular contempt of political economy, as of something so apart from morality as to deserve no heed from high-minded citizens."

FROM PARIS.

The Southerners and the American Passport System—Effect of Leaving the Canada Frontier Open—Impunity with which Secessionists Travel Through the North—European Journals and the American Question, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, Sept. 13, 1861.

The Southern gentlemen present at Paris, whether here for pleasure or in the interest of the new Confederacy, were quite alarmed when they saw Mr. SEWARD'S first circular on the passport system, but all their fears have been dissipated by the second. The Montreal and Liverpool line of steamers is the line patronized almost exclusively by these gentlemen for several months past, and since passports are not to be demanded at the Canada frontier, the facilities for communication between the South and Europe remain the same as before. At the present moment there is a wealthy gentleman here from Louisiana, who comes to borrow money to enable New-Orleans to fortify herself against Gen. FREMONT. This gentleman was at Saratoga when the news of the disaster at Bull Run arrived there, and his Southern friends here never tire listening to the amusing accounts he gives of the consternation of the people of the North on hearing the news of that event. He came up through the Northern States at his leisure, embarked at Montreal for Liverpool, and was not molested anywhere. And yet he is not only a leading and a well-known Secessionist, but the man who has contributed most money at New-Orleans in the equipment of the volunteers in the Southern Army. In regard to the object of his visit here, it is said that he is confident of effecting a loan, based upon some sort of security offered by the banks of New-Orleans. He can easily get home by the route he came, if there is to be no surveillance over passengers by the Canada steamers.

Not the least curious feature in the manner in which European journals treat the American question is the howl they now raise, as if by contrast, at the measures of rigor towards individuals and the press recently adopted by the Government at Washington. "See the operation of Republican institutions!" "The last wall of Liberty!" "Free America in the Reign of Terror!" "The boasted republican institutions of America merged into a despotism!" These are the exclamations of a majority of the leading English papers, as if war were not in a state of siege condition, requiring the most rigorous measures.

what form of Government it occurs. But the French have some sort of excuse for such a superficial view of the question, since experience has proved to them that when a revolution is terminated, its concomitant pillory and chains do not always terminate with it. I should add, in further extenuation of the French Press, that most of its hostile matter is borrowed from your cotemporary, the *Courrier des Etats Unis*.

The *Moniteur* and other French journals publish a statement, under an immense amount of "reserve," to the effect that the American Minister at Brussels, Mr. SANFORD, passed through Turin the other day, on his way to arrange with GARIBALDI the terms on which the latter is to take service in the Army of the United States. It is strange that the *Moniteur*, at least, should have been caught in such a trap, for I need hardly suggest to you that this was a Papal invention, intended to weaken the influence of GARIBALDI by making him appear as a mercenary, ready to fight for whoever paid him well, or at least that he was of the sort of men who cannot live without always being in a broil. This is, at least, the probable origin of the story. It will be recollected that a short time ago it was announced very generally that recruiting was going on at Genoa for the American Army, and that the American Consul published a serious note denying that he or any one else had authority there for enrolling volunteers, while an investigation showed that the committee of enrollment was a Papal one, which had assumed a false name so as to escape the police, and that the soldiers thus enrolled were marched to Rome.

The *Fulton*, which leaves the port of Havre on Wednesday next, will carry a cargo half composed of arms and equipments bought in France by Col. SCHUYLER, of New-York, on account of the Government at Washington. Several individual States have had agents in Europe purchasing arms, but this lot, which embraces guns and equipments complete for 10,000 men, is the first and only purchase thus far made on account of the General Government. The negotiation was conducted by the able and active American Minister at Paris, and the arms are said to be of the best models now manufactured in France. Their value will be enhanced by the test of relative qualities they will offer, when in use side by side with the best manufactured American arms.

The activity in the perfectioning of arms was never greater in Europe than at the present moment. At the north of France they are experimenting on Congreve rockets of the most powerful description, while at Toulon, in the south, they are trying a new and most destructive projectile, which only explodes at the end of twenty minutes. It was tried on an old hull of a ship covered with layers of the iron sheathing now applied to war frigates, and was completely successful in shattering it. In England, also, they are trying a destructive rocket, the invention of a Swede. They are said to be a most formidable weapon, cotton-powder most probably entering into their fabrication.

The question of iron-sheathed vessels and their power of resistance is, however, the dominating excitement of the moment in the war and naval departments of France and England. I need not tell you that in England there are two parties on this question—the naval party, which believes in the usefulness of the iron sheathing, and the army party, which declares that cannon can be made to destroy any cuirass a vessel can carry. The Government people hesitate between the two parties, and such is the excitement on the subject, that lately the Admiralty sent to St. Etienne, in France, to get some of the plates that are there manufactured for the French frigates, in order to compare their force to their own. (The manufacturer of St. Etienne, it may be mentioned, in passing, is an Englishman, Mr. JACKSON, who has been decorated by the French Government with the Legion of Honor.) The French, on the contrary, have such unbounded confidence in the utility of the cuirass, that they are multiplying their ships of that description with a rapidity that leaves all idea of doubt out of the question.

It is believed that Marshal NEIL is soon to replace Marshal RANDON in the War-office, and various rumors are in circulation in explanation of the change. The most persistent rumor, however, is that the Minister disagreed with Marshal MACMAHON on a question of army uniform, and that the Emperor having decided with MACMAHON, the Minister offered his resignation.

MALAKOFF.

PARIS Friday, Sept. 6, 1861.

The visit of the Princes of the Orleans family to the United States so soon after that of the Prince NAPOLEON, provokes in certain circles a good deal of remark. The two visits are a mere coincidence, of course, but from the diverse comments one hears, according as the individual may be, a friend or enemy of the parties, it is easy to see that the public curiosity is piqued. *Que diable vont-ils faire dans cette galère?* is the question asked by the timid people who see in America nothing but anarchy and confusion. If it had been the Duke D'AUMALE, instead of his eldest brother, who was going to America, the fun-loving people would have declared the Duke in search of that duel he failed to get out of the ponderous Prince some months ago. By the way, the history of this affair, as it is related by the "best-informed" people, has never been published yet, and may as well find a place here.

When the Duke D'AUMALE read the attack on the Bourbons contained in the Prince's famous speech in the Senate on the Papal question, he sent a friend to Paris to invite the Prince to meet him on the neutral soil of Belgium, in order that the point might be settled according to the time-honored laws which obtain among gentlemen. The Prince, falling back on the maxim that large bodies move slow, took time for reflection, and finally decided that where so important a life as his own was concerned, the gravest measures were justifiable. He therefore demanded the meeting of a family council to decide what he should do; but this was refused him, on the ground that the affair in question was purely private, and that the council could only act on matters concerning his political relations to the State. The Prince then took another day for reflection, and finally went to the Emperor and asked his advice as to what he should do. The Emperor, who knows his cousin well, drily remarked that he did not see as he could do better than to fight, whereupon the Prince, at the end of his resources, declared that he would not fight beause the parties were not equal; that, although both were sons of Kings, he was an heir to a throne, while the Duke D'AUMALE was not; that the Duke's death would only be a private loss, while his own would be a political as well as a private loss. And thus the affair ended, the Empress interfering so far as to declare that "if her son should ever be challenged by a man of his own rank, he should fight or she would disown him."

But misfortunes never come singly. No sooner had the Prince dismissed from his mind the provocation of the Duke D'AUMALE, than he found himself again facing an invitation to mortal combat—this time from a near relative, the Prince LUCIEN MURAT. The reader will recollect the contest between the Imperial cousins for the office of Grand Master of the Masonic Order in France, but he will not know the entire history of this struggle, for it has not been, and will not be, published. That part of it which relates to the rupture between the two Princes, is thus told by the same "well-informed" persons: When the Prince MURAT found he was going to lose the office he had so long held, and that his cousin would probably succeed him, he expressed himself to his friends in rather strong language against the Prince NAPOLEON—and this language coming to the latter's ears, he wrote to LUCIEN, disavowing having taken a single step toward securing either a nomination or an election. But a day or two after this the Prince MURAT learned that, on the contrary, the Prince NAPOLEON had been intriguing for the office, and in his first moments of indignation at the discovery, he sat down and sent to his cousin a peremptory challenge, coupled with language which made its acceptance obligatory. When the Prince NAPOLEON received this he is said to have gone first to Marshal MAGNAN, Commander of the Army of Paris, to ask his services as a second, very naturally supposing that the Marshal would deem it his duty to inform the Emperor of the affair immediately, and thus stop it, for His Majesty could not afford to permit such a family scandal to become public. But to his consternation the Marshal accepted the post of second, and promised to render all the aid in his power. So this would not do. The Marshal knew his man, and the Prince was obliged to seek some other medium for accomplishing his end. He then went to M. DE PERSIGNY, Minister of the Interior, whose duty it is to put a stop to all such proceedings, and asked him if he would not serve as a second with the Marshal. The Minister of course replied that he could not, and at once took steps officially to arrest the duel. The quarrel remains unsettled between the two cousins, and will come up again next month, when the adjourned election for Grand Master takes place.

However much the French people may admire the Prince's talent as an orator or statesman, and his reputation in this respect is now very generally admitted, it would be impossible to convince them that he possesses any personal courage. Whether this appreciation of the Prince's character be true or false, certainly none was ever more generally credited against any man. The other day two Frenchmen were seated near me, at a restaurant, reading the papers, when one of them said to the other, "Ah, it appears that the Prince NAPOLEON is going to visit the battle-ground at Manassas." "It is not improbable," replied the other, "since the battle is over."

The grand row in the Masonic Order on the question of whether LUCIEN MURAT shall or shall not be Grand Master, is far from adjustment, and the affair has fallen into that last resort of all discussions in France, the pamphlets. One has just appeared entitled, *The Grand Orient of France Before Universal Free Masonry*. The book is against MURAT, and gives him no quarter.

The jokers of a political turn of mind have not failed to remark the Emperor NAPOLEON's purchase of the Farnèse Gardens, at Rome. They say that, afraid to drive FRANCIS JOSEPH out, he is going to buy him out—for this property belonged to the Ex-King of Naples. But the Emperor is Cæsar-struck; that is the secret, and whatever belonged to the Cæsars is now of his domain. He knew that the young Ex-King was hard up for money, and that a handsome bag of gold would be a welcome reinforcement to His Ex-Majesty's deranged exchequer. Besides, he knew that VICTOR EMANUEL must sooner or later take possession of the Eternal City, and then this classic ground could not be touched by foreign hands. There are some very malicious people who suggest that perhaps the Emperor only keeps his army at Rome in order to make Rome tributary to his "History of Cæsar," by enabling him to go "mound-digging" at his leisure. He is quite capable of it, for what is the use of having power if one does not exercise it? The ground just purchased by His Majesty embraces all of the celebrated Mount Palatine except the Villa Mills, now a convent of French Sisters, to the south, and a house of Franciscan monks, to the east. The purchase contains fifteen acres, and is supposed to be the richest in archeological wealth of all the ruins of the ancient city. It embraces the famous Palace of the Cæsars' of which the two lower floors entire are filled up ever since the invasion of the barbarians, and contain, it is supposed, statues, paintings, inscriptions and other souvenirs of the highest interest. The Emperor intends to clean out this old palace with the greatest care, and hopes to find important items for his history. The work has been consigned to M. PIETRO ROSA, and will be commenced in November.

His Majesty has also ordered researches in the libraries of Rome for facts in regard to JULIUS CÆSAR, and also in regard to the five Emperors of his family who succeeded him, AUGUSTUS, TIBERIUS, CALIGULA, CLAUDIUS and NERO. A French journal announces that the first part of the history is ready for press; but this has been already announced so frequently that the statement must be received "with a reserve."

The new French Minister to Rome, the Marquis de LAVALLETTA, the same who, according to English and Russian evidence, brought about the war in the Crimea, is married to an American lady, the widow of the banker W., who founded, I believe, the banking house of GREEN & Co., to-day the house of VANDENBROEK & Co. This lady is naturally a Protestant, and the fact of her being sent to Rome to pay court to the Pope is the subject of much remark in political circles here and at Rome. So far as the Marquis is concerned, he is not only a Catholic, but friendly to the Pope, and will strive to maintain the *statu quo*, so that for the present the friends of Italian unity have renounced all hope of the evacuation of the Holy City.

Notwithstanding the final condemnation of the great Banker, MIRES, (for he can hardly have any confidence himself in his appeal to the Court of Cassation,) most of his old friends cling to him, and denounce the tribunals which condemn him, and allow the *Crédit Mobilier* and other speculating establishments to go free. His son-in-law, the Prince POLIGNAC, has written him a letter in prison, full of good feeling and encouragement, and on the whole, the majority of the public sympathize with the prisoner in his unhappy fate.

A son of GARIBALDI has just visited Paris, where he had a rendezvous with ALEXANDER DUMAS. Most persons supposed that DUMAS would bring home a fortune from Italy, but on the contrary he was obliged to come to Paris to get money to pay off his Italian debts. With an income greater than that of any other European writer, he is yet always in debt. His liberality amounts to folly.

Madame RISTORI has just bought from M. PEREIRE, President of the *Crédit Mobilier*, a building-lot on the new Boulevard Malsherbes, where she is going to erect a handsome private residence in the Italian style. M. PEREIRE, who is one of the most ardent admirers of the illustrious *tragedienne's* talent, ceded her the ground at 400 francs the metre—not much more than half its value.

The *Kentuckian*, sailing vessel, coming from New-York, has just discharged at Havre, a steam fire-engine, which is now the great wonder of that town. It was ordered expressly by the Chamber of Commerce of Havre for the use of their city, but the probability is that they will not understand how to work it with the effectiveness these machines have attained in the United States.

Hon. ANSON BURLINGAME, Minister to China, who has been waiting in Paris for his instructions, received them a fortnight ago, and sails this week from Southampton by the first steamer of the English Overland mail route to India and China. He will be in Hong Kong in about two months.

The French papers publish Mrs. STOWE's letter to the Earl of Shaftesbury, with very favorable comments.

Mr. MORTIMER, correspondent of the American newspapers, has published a *brochure* in French, in favor of the Union, entitled *Secession in the United States and its Origin*. The pamphlet is a reply to the efforts of the agents of the Southern Confederacy to convince the Governments of Europe that it is the Tariff and not Slavery that the Americans are quarreling about. Among other arguments of the writer is that showing that the very high tariff of 1852 was only passed in the Senate by Southern votes, while a gentleman who is now acting as a Southern agent abroad, and was then a member of the House of Representatives, shirked the vote.

The pamphlet, *The Emperor, Rome, and the King of Italy*, about which the London *Times* made so much noise, turns out to be neither official nor officious. The fact is, the writer is so obscure that no one has yet found him out. His doctrines, however, meet a general approval.

A pamphlet is about to appear here from the pen of the Ex Emperor SOULOUQUE, which, it is said, will contain important documents relating to Hayti.

MALAKOFF.

FROM LONDON.

Bad Effects of the Defeat at Manassas—Designs of the British Government—Mr. Russell's Letters—The Passport Regulation, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Sept. 14, 1861.

The disastrous effects of the defeat at Manassas are developing themselves here continually. Nothing but a victory will again change the tide in our favor, and for that we are hoping and praying. This last week we have been alarmed by rumors that the Ministry designed recognizing the insurgents. What the source of these rumors may have been I have not been able to learn; but, at all events, they are premature. Another defeat on our side will no doubt bring the British Government up to that point, but as yet they stand firm in the position they have taken, and do not mean, in our case, to depart from the rule they have always observed in similar exigencies. So much is now understood as certain, whatever may be said to the contrary. And even if, at some future time, the recognition should take place, the blockade is another matter. To interfere with that would be a declaration of war, which no Ministry would dare to become responsible for.

When this fact is once understood in America, I do trust that Americans will lay aside their tone of defiance towards England. Busied, as we loyal Americans always are, in this city, with efforts to help and strengthen our own party here, it is inconceivable how much this insolent vaporing injures us. Our party here is still strong and respectable, and in case the Ministry should commit themselves so far as to be guilty of an act of hostility towards us, we can rely on a reaction in our favor throughout the whole class of middle-men who ordinarily care nothing for politics. But so long as the *Times* can parade before the nation the manner in which they are denounced and insulted by the American Press, our work here is of the hardest. Our own warm friends are provoked and their sympathies cooled by such displays, as the masses of the nation so only the national insult and find it insupportable.

So with Mr. RUSSELL's letters. This gentleman is no favorite in England. He has again and again irritated them extremely, and they have thought they discovered false statements in his accounts. But the result has invariably shown him to have told the truth so far as the mere facts were concerned, though these facts may not have had the meaning he put upon them. His truth is undisputed. It is his business to be truthful. As for his account of Bull Run, it contained nothing to be compared with some of the American accounts. When he comes to describe a victory he will no doubt tell a better story, but as the matter stands, our newspaper attacks on him do us infinite harm here, for every candid man cannot but take his side, if only because he is alone.

As I have said, there is no present danger of a movement from England. The real question in England as regards America, is with Mexico, and there is no doubt that an armed intervention is intended there. Everything points to it, and it is openly avowed. What shape it will take is not known, and probably not decided; but there seems to be no doubt in the minds of well-informed men, that England France and Spain are all agreed to interfere in Mexican affairs, and to take possession of the country with an armed force. What they mean to do with it afterwards is a difficult riddle even to them. The *Times* suggests making young PATTERSON-BONAPARTE king of the new country, with the view to securing, by his American origin, the consent of the United States to the design. This is about the calibre of the *Times*' statesmanship, and does it great credit.

What NAPOLEON may want is not so clear as what England is after, but no doubt if he adds to his prestige by it, that will answer his purposes. Spain is, after all, the real winner in this game. She is making a strong effort to regain her footing in America, and she will probably take possession of some of the Mexican coast, and hold as much as she can. It is not likely that she would meet opposition in Europe, and especially not if she succeeded in restoring order to Mexico. As for what she would meet from the United States, she of course takes her risk, and knows what she has to expect in case the Union is maintained. As for the project of occupying the whole country, one may well doubt whether England will care much for any part of it except perhaps that near Texas, or France and Spain except for the larger commercial cities and trading-posts.

This is the real American complication, which has, no doubt a bearing on our troubles, but is entirely distinct from recognizing the insurgents, or from breaking the blockade. When the expedition is to start, I am not informed, but as yet we see no announcement of any extraordinary motion. Possibly Spanish troops will be used, and Cuba be made to furnish them.

In England the battle over our affairs is going on with more vigor than ever. At first our friends were prostrated by the disaster at Manassas, but now they are lifting their heads up again and striking out vigorously. Mrs. STOWE's letter has hit her friends here very hard, and they show it by their attempts to excuse themselves. The *Star* and the *News* have been very energetic, and the *Spectator* as usual has done admirably. Mr. THOMAS HUGHES, "Tom Brown," has written a straightforward, manly letter to *MacMillan's Magazine*, which atones almost for the sins of all the writers in the *Times*. If all Englishmen would act as honorably as he, the race would be indeed better than it is likely ever to be. On the other hand, the *Herald*, the aristocratic organ, and the *Post*, thought to be favored occasionally by inspiration from Lord PALMERSTON, are meanly bitter against us. The *Herald* boasts of two American correspondents; one is a quiet, gentlemanly writer from Richmond; the other is a New-Yorker, who calls himself *Manhattan*, and who is the concentrated essence of vulgarity and folly. These two correspondents are purposely contrasted with each other in the columns of the *Herald*, and its readers, who luckily are few, learn in this way to form an opinion on American affairs.

We have been somewhat disturbed here by the proposed passport regulation. But I am told to-day that no such regulation has as yet reached this side, except through the newspapers, and the Legations both at Paris and London are stormed by applicants, and yet have no authority to act. What is still more, no official notification has been given to the Foreign Ministers, and Lord LYONS in sending home the newspaper regulation, complains of the discourtesy of the Government in passing entirely over their heads. Some one in our Government seems to want manners. This is not the first time that the complaint of rudeness has been made, and there is nothing so likely to prejudice foreign Governments against us as want of courtesy toward their representatives. I do not know where the impression came from, but I do know that there is a universal impression here that the American Government, to whatever party it belongs, is and remains under-bred. It works badly against us here. One such exhibition, for instance, as that of Mr. CLAY, at Paris, does us almost as much harm among the governing classes as Bull Run itself. Now the English have an idea that Mr. CLAY's rudeness and indiscretion are merely a type of the accepted code at Washington. They firmly believe that Mr. SEWARD calls Lord LYONS all the abusive epithets he can imagine every time they meet, and finishes every conversation by pointed allusions to Bunker's Hill and Saratoga, and the necessity for "licking the Britishers again before they'll behave themselves;" and they believe no less firmly that Lord LYONS bears all these insults as a well-bred man must, when he cannot escape from them. We have, in short, the reputation of being an ill-mannered people, and fond of insulting our neighbors. Is it really so, or is our Government belied?

The price of American cotton is now rising to a point such as might be expected. The chance of getting this year's crop is becoming darker every day. The Government are pledged not to interfere with the blockade, provided that it is effective, and it seems to promise to become more and more rigid. Even if they did raise it by force, they now doubt very much whether they could get the cotton in time to relieve the manufacturers here; and if they did get it here, the disaster would be almost as great as if they failed to get it entirely, for manufacturers have been buying at such prices that the reaction would ruin them. On the other hand, if we can maintain ourselves till the New-Year, we are comparatively safe, for by that time the want of cotton in England will be incurable. They would have to wait three months before the crop could reach England, and they might just as well wait a year and get it from their own possessions without a war for it. That there will be a strong pressure to break the blockade, is certain; but that Lord PALMERSTON will do it, is in the highest degree improbable, provided it is *very* effective.

THE TIMES CORRESPONDENCE.

Mr. Russell on the State of Affairs at Washington.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Aug. 29, 1861.

In the first place, let me express the belief that the unanimity of the North in this war is likely to be disturbed by the introduction of an element the strength of which, however, can scarcely be understood by those who depend on the journals for information, because the organs which were its exponents have either been destroyed by mobs, are in dread of suspension, or are defended by police and men armed with revolvers. There are, however, millions of earnest, sincere and honest men willing to peril their fortunes and their lives in the defence of the Republic, and in the assertion of the Union, the whole Union, and nothing but the Union. Capital sighs for peace—trade and commerce languish for it. But capital knows that what she has expended will never be regained by submission, and trade and commerce feel that a peace on the present *status* of affairs would probably deprive them of their home markets. The madness of politicians, the self-seeking of parties, have led to an awful calamity, the end of which no one can foresee or predict. Peace is no longer a panacea for the evils which afflict the United States, and war has produced some of its usual results in the necessity which has arisen for the beaten party to regain their prestige. Of all the parties in the United States, that which desires peace—*quoad* peace—is at present the most hopeless; because peace could only now be obtained by the submission and cession of everything for which the North is fighting, and by the loss to the North of all, or nearly all, its advantages. But still it works on, and the end would justify the means, indeed, if an absolute peace could be the fruit of its labors. There is no chance of such a settlement, so far as I can see. There are in the North itself the materials of trouble in the anger of the great parties, which accuse each other of the offences that brought on the greater war; and on the whole *there is, in my judgment, greater probability of a peaceful adjustment offered by the actual success of the North, so that she could reconstruct the Union, or allow the South to go out as a dependent Republic, than by any other form which the contest can assume.* It is impossible for the North to retire from the contest in a moral Bull Run. The South may resist long, and will certainly do so with energy; but there are new and formidable combinations. Her troubles will come by water. The first of the operations which she will have to submit to is already in course of execution. The expedition which sailed from Fortress Monroe, under the command of the senior officer of the United States squadron on the West India station, as to the object of which nothing is known to the public, is destined for the destruction and closing of the extraordinary series of passages and inland waters in North Carolina, extending from Old Currituck Inlet down to Cape Lookout. Within a narrow belt of reefs and sandbanks lie Pamlico Sound, Albemarle Sound—inland seas running into innumerable creeks and receiving a system of rivers by which communication is opened to railroads and towns far in the interior of the country. Here lurk the privateers, which sally out through the openings of the outer bank and prey upon the passing trader; and here the coasting vessels have been plying up and down with security. One hundred and fifty small vessels laden with stones, convoyed by the United States ships-of-war, are on their way to block up the few passages by which these vessels can enter, and the men-of-war have also received orders to destroy the forts and defences which the rebels have occupied along the coast. A similar process will be applied to other points of the coast further south, with what success it is not yet possible to predicate. The external line of reefs and sandbanks is one of the most curious instances of recent change, and of the effect of water deposits and currents, in the world. At the place where RALEIGH sailed in, with 14 feet of water under his keel, there is now a sandbank, which is entitled to the appellation of Kill-devil-hill, high above the surface. These banks extend almost to Tampico, all round by Florida; and in other places the nature of the shores, and the great lakes and lagunes inside, show that the process has been carried on till the banks became united to the mainland. There is inside the most extensive and unique internal communication by water in the world. Energetic efforts will be made to suspend it, and the result will be serious suffering and inconvenience to the inhabitants, and the destruction of their privateering efforts. Perhaps before I send off this letter I may be able to give more precise information as to the proceedings of the expedition, but the weather has been very unfavorable to its rapidity, as it has been raining and hazy.

But the expedition which is in the course of organization, under Gen. FREMONT, to proceed down the Mississippi, offers the most important results if it be successful, and is pregnant with the most vital consequences if it fail or attain its object. There is no doubt that the General is displaying zeal, judgment and vigor in his preparations, and gives good promise of conducting his expedition, as far as he is concerned, with every guarantee that failure will be obviated if possible. It is, as I understand, not to be unaided by demonstrations equally serious, as it is intended to form another expedition to send up the Mississippi at the same time, which will go right into the heart of the seceding States. New-Orleans and the river in the hands of the United States, the South will have its constancy and resources strained to the uttermost, for a great blow has been dealt which violates Missouri and opens all the Southern States along their western boundaries—not to speak of its influence on Kentucky. Gen. FREMONT intends to cover the flank of his flotilla by an army, which shall be able to clear away the enemy as it advances; and ten powerful steam gunboats, armed with heavy rifled ordnance, are intended to dispose of any fortified places, earthworks, or hostile towns which may attempt to oppose their progress. The closing up of the inlets on the coast will prove very embarrassing, and we shall hear no more of vessels sailing out of such places as Wilmington, and running the blockade, if the expedition carries out its object. Some trouble will be saved to the British Legation, which has had its full share of annoyance and correspondence in reference to British vessels seized after they have left ports supposed to be blockaded, not to speak of the great increase of work connected with the new passport system, and the sufferings of British subjects who are seeking to get home, or to any place out of the States, which no longer afford them either a home or employment.

I presume it is known in England that the United States Government have abandoned their project of collecting duties outside the ports of the South by armed vessels, owing, I believe to the representations of Lord LYONS, aided by the manifest inconvenience and illegality of the intended process. Although the position of the forces is such that an encounter may take place on the other side of the Potomac at any moment, Gen. McCLELLAN has no desire to precipitate an engagement, nor will he make an offensive movement till he has got his soldiers in hand, and formed the fine materials at his disposal into an Army. The movements made by the Confederates may be intended either to amuse their men or to reconnoitre the whole of the works from Alexandria to the Chain Bridge, above Washington. They are not more than two miles and a half from Alexandria, and are at the same distance from Washington, but it is not possible to ascertain their force without the risk of bringing on an engagement, which, if they proved very strong, might be unadvisable; if they were found to be weak, the reconnoissance would certainly prove that they were busy in some other quarter. The country is very difficult, cut up with water courses, and covered with undulating woods, which are fast yielding, however, to the vigorous efforts of the Federal axemen, who, in reliefs of five hundred strong, are clearing the ground in front of their works, and leaving before them vast abattis of great trees and branches interlaced together, and almost impassable for infantry. Now and then a long-range shot or shell is sent from either side at the pickets or sentries (the American writers, by the way, perversely using the word picket as meaning a single soldier or sentry,) and there has been a little more of the sentry-stalking and shooting, which is so useless and sanguinary, and is yet indicative of the *animus* of the Southerners towards "the Yankees." Gen. McCLELLAN has refused passes to the newspaper correspondents, and the papers in New-York will, consequently, be full of idle stories and erroneous statements of encounters and battles, the offspring of the street gossip in the capital. People here are so excited that a party of "citizens" were observed listening with great eagerness yesterday to a cannonade, which eventually proved to come from the heels of a horse against the planks of an adjoining stable. The correspondents in question, being much irritated by the refusal, have resolved that they are thereby absolved from their promise to keep back intelligence of any movements useful to the enemy. The new policy is a reversal of that of Gen. McDOWELL, who allowed them to accompany him in the field, and jokingly proposed that they should wear a uniform of white as a sign of their purity. Justice compels me to say that the correspondents of the various papers whom I have met at Washington are gentlemen of honor and ability, who would not violate any confidence or break any engagement with the authorities. But in their new policy the correspondents are menaced with very serious difficulties, as the following order will demonstrate:

WAR DEPARTMENT, Adjutant-General's Office, WASHINGTON, Aug. 26, 1861.

By the 57th Article of the Act of Congress, entitled An Act for Establishing Rules and Articles for the Government of the Armies of the United States, approved April 10, 1806, "holding correspondence with or giving intelligence to the enemy, either directly or indirectly," is made punishable by death, or such other punishment as shall be ordered by the sentence of a Court Martial. Public safety requires strict enforcement of this article. It is therefore ordered that all correspondence and communication, verbally or by writing, printing or telegraphing, respecting operations of the Army, or military movements on land or water, or respecting the troops, camps, arsenals, intrenchments, or military affairs, within the several military districts, by which intelligence shall be, directly or indirectly, given to the enemy, without the authority and sanction of the General in command, be, and the same are absolutely prohibited, and, from and after the date of this order, persons violating the same will be proceeded against under the 57th Article of War. By order,

L. THOMAS, Adjutant-General.

Gen. McCLELLAN *is rapidly becoming master of the situation.* In Washington the silence in the streets at night is profound. The soldiers are kept in camp, and have plenty of work to do. One hears very little of the President, but in reality he is very active, and naturally takes a deep interest in the work of all the Departments. He moves about dressed in a plain gray shooting jacket and suit, without any attendant, from one Minister to another, now visiting Capt. DAHLGREN at the Navy-yard, then dropping in on Gen. SCOTT, or calling at Gen. McCLELLAN's, taking a constant but not obtrusive share in all the various business on hand from day to day. Mr. SEWARD is away for the time, and his son, the Assistant Secretary of State, is acting in his place. The new passports issued to enable British subjects to travel in or leave the United States, have the following memorandum written by Mr. SEWARD across the back: "It is expected that the bearer will not enter any of the insurrectionary States." It would be as well, indeed, just now for British subjects to abstain from traveling between the North and the South, for they become objects of suspicion, are liable to annoyance, and if, as is likely, they carry letters given them, it may be by friends or acquaintances, they may be violating the law by conveying information to either enemy. There are literally thousands of British subjects seeking assistance to get out of the country, and the inhabitants of St. Louis in any way connected with the Old Country seem animated by an intense longing to re-migrate. Many cases of hardship and great distress occur there to show the severe pressure of the times upon the people. There are some statements calculated to mislead in respect to Lord LYONS' interference in procuring the discharge of British subjects from the United States Army. His Lordship has only applied for and procured discharges in the case of a few young men under age, whose parents or guardians desired their release from military service. The numerous demands made by Irish, Scotch and English to be freed from obligations they had contracted of their own free will have not been attended to when they were men of mature age, nor, indeed, could they well be successful. There will be very rigid discipline enforced among the men of the new Army, and, indeed, it is required. Look at the strange affair in the Kanawha valley at Summersville. A whole regiment halts to cook breakfast in what may be called an enemy's country. No pickets are thrown out, no sentinels posted, not the slightest precaution taken to prevent what happened, and what was likely, or at least possible—a surprise by the enemy, in which the regiment suffered most severely at the hands of a superior force. If proper dispositions had been made, such an operation could not have been effected, and it appears that the road to Gauley bridge must have been open, so that a judicious retreat could have saved the regiment, just as its baggage was rescued. The Kanawha valley is the source of much marching and fighting; it is, in fact, the heart of Western Virginia, and its importance is so great that the Union men, as you are aware, proposed to call the State they were going to carve out between the Ohio and the Blue Ridge, by the name of the river Kanawha, till the opinion of Mr. BATES, the Attorney-General, induced them to forego the project. The discipline which will be enforced must prove distasteful to many of the volunteers, but in the end they will experience the advantages of it. Although the regiments are generally composed of the finest men that any army in the world could show, there are scattered through the ranks a proportion of men who are unfit for military service, who were enlisted and passed muster in the early stages of organizing the Army. These men will all be dismissed, and a medical examination has been directed to take place of all soldiers in the service. One of the most unfavorable symptoms for the United States Government, in its endeavors to augment the regular Army, is the extreme unwillingness of the population to enlist. There is no lack of volunteers, but the nucleus of the military organization does not increase in proportion. It is natural enough that, when the floating population are eagerly canvassed by the touters for the volunteer regiments, they should not be willing to enter into the regular Army, where the discipline is supposed to be stricter and the duties more arduous. Recruiting in New-York produced only eighteen men last week; the Twelfth Regiment has not succeeded in obtaining more than the materials of two good companies; the Fourteenth Regiment, also new, was more successful, and the new Cavalry Regiment musters about 400 men, 200 short of its full complement. In the navy there is much greater ease in obtaining the services of a good description of seamen than there is in the army in procuring the proper material for soldiers. An instance of the rapidity with which the United States can obtain a navy is furnished by the *Tuscarora*, which was launched in five weeks from the day her keel was laid down in Philadelphia; she is a steam gun-boat 210 feet long, 900 tons burden, carrying four 32-pounders and two 11-inch guns.

The officers of the regular Army do not depend as much as they might on the volunteers; they remember Mexico, where they would go away before the war was concluded, at critical periods, causing by their departure debility in the operations and an increase of expenditure and loss of life to the country.

It will be some time before the discontented spirits are rooted out; but they are already beginning to feel Gen. McCLELLAN's hand, as an untrained horse gradually recognizes the force of his rider.

That some good grounds for discontent existed, particularly among officers, cannot be denied; but, as far as food and rations, tentage and general military accommodations are concerned, the men in the service of the United States are not by any means ill-treated. The dissatisfaction connected with the payment of the men in some regiments was caused by the officers, who did not furnish the paymaster with the proper lists; and, if delay was occasioned by want of money in some instances, the patriotic feeling of the men should have induced them to have borne the privation with a little more patience.

In the quality of their clothing, however, there has been just ground of discontent; the contractors have been at their usual work. Gen. BUTLER pointed out to me at Fortress Monroe, soldiers who were clad in a sort of gray stuff which looked like the worn-out linings of infantry tunics—fluffy yet threadbare, hard yet ragged, looking as if wool had been glued on to rotten calico; it seems probable that contractors henceforth will be compelled to make less money and better clothes. In some cases regiments are prevented leaving for the seat of war because the inhabitants of their districts will not pledge themselves to keep the families of volunteers from want when they are away. Every man, too, wants to have the best description of rifle musket—an obvious impossibility at present. Although the weeding of officers has been carried on to a considerable extent, there are still many whom it is desirable to get rid of. The Colonel of a regiment aspiring to be the President's Life Guards, has been charged by his own officers with obtaining money under false pretences; the sale of appointments; above all, with having been a convict in a penitentiary; and with matters of less consequence in a moral point of view.

Mr. SICKLES, concerning whose grade and position there has been a great deal of trouble, is now removed above all controversy by the nomination of the President to the rank of Brigadier. The regiments he has raised will not be called after his name, but will be named the Excelsior Brigade, and will probably present an effective force of 4,000 men. Brigadier SICKLES worked hard for his rank, but it is reported that he has made out a heavy bill against the Government for the reimbursement of his expenses.

Encouraged by the approval of the people who are ready for anything in the shape of force and strong Government, the authorities are determined to send every officer who resigns in the Army or Navy to Fort Lafayette or some suitable prison, and to arrest every individual, male or female, suspected of treasonable designs. The law of "suspects" is in full vigor. It was time for the Government to vindicate its rights and its power, but it must be seen that in this vindication it differs in no way from the means used by other Governments of the world, which have been hitherto considered in the United States as organized outrages on human nature and certain so-called natural rights of man. The high-sounding professions of the statesmen and writers of America in these matters were felt by them to be in ridiculous contrast with the practices and extension of a domestic slave-trade in some provinces, and with the existence of Slavery over a large portion of the Union. Amid the contending cries of the multitude it is now scarcely possible to ascertain how far this is a war against Slavery or a war for the maintenance of high protective duties, but it is obvious that if the war goes on, it will be narrowed to the former issue, and that the Republicans, who now repudiate the notion of declaring all slaves free, while in the same breath they express their belief that the question must come to that end, will be obliged to do that as a party, which as yet has been done only by the individual men, and hang out the unconditional abolition banner fully and fairly in the air. If they would kill Slavery as a foreign trade, however, let them at the same time alter the policy of their rulers in reference to the right of search.

It is not without reason that the Americans complain of England dealing so tenderly with Spain in reference to the Slave-trade; but, after all, it is from New-York and Boston that most of the vessels employed in that trade sail for the coast. Vessels captured by the American squadron, sent home, condemned and sold, are bought up and sent out again to their old business. It would be much better to burn or sink them. The *Storm King*, *Triton*, *Falmouth*, *Virginian*, *Ardennes* and other well-known vessels now on the coast have been even sold as slavers and bought up again; and it is ascertained that vessels with proper cargoes will not hesitate to throw them overboard for a cargo of slaves. Much of the impunity with which these audacious traders in flesh and blood carry on the business arises from the persistency with which the United States Government has resisted the right of search. On the approach of a British man-of-war the slaver hoists the American colors and goes on her way intact; if an American man-of-war comes in sight the slaver hoists a British or French flag and escapes with equal ease. It has been suggested in one American journal that the right of search should be allowed on the African coast, and there appears no objection to it; at all events, it is quite certain, from what I read here of slavers arriving at Havana and other ports, and fitting out for the trade, that the result of our enormous expenditure is only to enhance the profits of the dealer, and of the savages on the African coasts. Without coöperation our labor is vain. Spain has exhibited a disregard of her plighted faith, which has been tolerated by England for reasons impossible to divine. It is calculated that a cargo of 500 negroes sold in Cuba at $500 a head will leave a profit of $177,000 gained in four months, their original cost being $50 a head, and the expenses of landing being $25,000, ship, crew and all, and allowing for a loss of 100 on the voyage. It is said that 40,000 negroes were landed in Cuba in the year 1860, and that about 7,000 died at sea.

As I close my letter there are rumors of a defeat of the Federalists at Cape Girardeau, in Missouri, below Cairo.

There are two Queen's messengers, Capt. CECIL JOHNSON and Capt. HAWORTH, now on duty in this country, in addition to the ordinary messenger, Capt. MOORE, and these gentlemen are constantly employed in conveying dispatches between New-York and Washington and Quebec.

The dispatches from Her Britannic Majesty's Consul at Charleston to Earl RUSSELL, seized by the authorities at New-York, have been dispatched by Mr. SEWARD to England in the hands of a special messenger. One is curious to know the result.

THE AMERICAN STRUGGLE.

ITS OBJECT NOT EMANCIPATION.

From the London Times.

Few have pretended to give, and fewer still have succeeded in giving, a consistent view of the *casus belli* in America. The truth is, that wars generally spring from mixed motives, and can seldom be traced to a single cause. Who can say whether CHARLEMAGNE's wars were wars of empire, or wars of race, or wars of religion? Who would undertake to prove that zeal for Catholicism, or dynastic ambition, or the instinct of self-aggrandizement, or any other of the many reasons that might be imagined, was the secret of such contests as those between the Guelphs and Ghibellines, or the Thirty Years' War? But never was the origin of a great struggle more inscrutable than that of the one now raging. As in the case of those fires that have lately terrified this metropolis, the causes of the mischief have been almost obliterated by its rapid progress and ruinous effects. Future historians may perhaps detect the dominant element in the great fermentation of passions and interests, but we shall not affect to do so. One or two things, indeed, we do know, for the event has already revealed them. Commercial jealousy, or rather a natural impatience of monopoly, certainly had its share in breaking up the Union. A longing for independence, with a fixed resolve to make the South the centre of a new experiment in Government, has shown itself too clearly to be mistaken. Long bickerings and mutual antipathies, only differing in their scale from those which are daily dragged to light in Sir C. CRESSWELL's Court, may have found expression in a fierce demand for a national divorce. Idle, however, as it would be to seek in any or all of these predisposing circumstances the ultimate cause of a fact but half realized, we are not altogether at the mercy of conjecture. It is easier to say what is not than what is the real issue at stake, and among the notions that we may thus dismiss is the notion that "the liberty of the African race" is the gage of battle. We do not mean to argue that it is a mere accident that the fracture took place at the point of junction between the Slave and Free States, or that Abolitionist principles had nothing to do with Mr. LINCOLN's election. Doubtless the Republicans were in earnest about checking the spread of Slavery into the Territories, and the Southerners felt their defeat as a rebuke to their peculiar institutions. But that this was not the true object of the movement on either side, even at its outset, admits of every proof short of demonstration, and that *the Slavery question has since been utterly lost in the tumult of civil war, is capable of actual demonstration.* Mr. LINCOLN volunteered pledge after pledge that he would be no party to Abolitionist measures. In the great majority of messages, addresses, and party manifestoes that have since been issued, Slavery is altogether thrust into the background. Its maintenance is not the war-cry of the South; its abolition is not the war-cry of the North. Free trade, foreign policy, national sovereignty, social superiority, even civilization,—anything rather than the old watchword of domestic rights, has been the shibboleth of the Secessionists. On the other hand, the Northern Press and the Northern Army have equally forgotten the "idea" which might have sanctified their arms in the eyes of many excellent persons. So far from inviting servile insurrections, their Generals have in some cases threatened to put them down, and in others returned fugitive slaves who had escaped to their camps, while no abatement of the slave laws has been promised in the event of the "rebellion," as it is still called at Washington, being suppressed.

Such a neglect of the highest aspects of the controversy—such a sacrifice of moral to political and commercial ends, would, we should have thought, have grieved the hearts of the sincere advocates of Abolition. As philanthropists, we should have expected them to have regarded war as the curse of nations, as friends of the negroes, to deplore the approach of a crisis which may probably result in leaving their *protégés* to the legislation of a slaveowning Confederacy. Never was there a greater mistake. To Mr. WENDELL PHILLIPS war is the "Red Sea," and emancipation "Canaan," while Mrs. STOWE herself detects in the enthusiasm, though not, we suppose, in the reverses of the North, "the inevitable overruling indications of Divine Providence." We have no such key to the counsels of the Most High, but *we should shudder to think that Abolition is destined to be achieved by such bloodshed as could alone extort submission from many millions of Anglo-Saxons.*

IT WILL NECESSARILY BECOME SO.

From the London News.

The following is an extract from a letter addressed by Prof. ——, of Andover, to a noted divine of Scotland:

"That will be a sad day for the cause of Christ, and for the world's civilization, in which any European Government nobler than that of Spain shall attempt to raise our blockade. The Christian people of the North are in for this war, as the grandest Christian work of our generation. To us it is a fight for law, for free institutions and free speech, for our own national existence, and, as directly as our Constitution will allow us to act, for the emancipation of the negro race. In our heart of hearts we believe this. *My own conviction is that Providence is driving us as a nation by under-currents, which no Cabinet controls, to face the question of emancipation, and to settle it forever.* There are hundreds of thousands of thinking and praying minds among us, who are raising to the height of this great work with a feeling of exultation in the crisis which is forcing it upon our hands. We welcome it, and thank God for the opportunity. 'Many of our prophets have desired to see it, and were not permitted. You can have little conception of the religious earnestness which our churches are carrying into this war. In very many of our regiments prayer meetings are established the very day of their entering into camp. In some of them one-third are professedly Christian men. We have whole regiments composed of men of fortune and their sons, whom nothing but a religious conviction would lead into camp life. Companies are forming in our theological schools. We find it difficult to keep together some of our colleges. The thirty years' war of Germany was not more sacred to the Protestant Christians of that day than this war to us. It assumes to us as of infinitely more importance to the world's conversion than the suppression of your Sepoy rebellion. It comes very hard to us to extend the hand of fellowship to an English or Scotch brother who allows his national pride to get the better of his Christian sympathy with us in such a crisis.

If England and France break our blockade I venture the prediction that our Government will fight them both, proclaiming emancipation at home, not as a constitutional but as a revolutionary right, and throwing itself boldly upon the moral sentiment of the world. We might be beaten at first, and a peace might follow, but it would be of short duration. Such a war would develop the military spirit of our people, and accustom them to the support of large armies and a large navy—and it would generate a hatred of everything monarchical and European, of which no man living would see the end. Is it possible that either France or England is so sure of her own future as to feel secure in inviting a half century of such deadly hostility from us? I cannot think it—and as a Christian I pray God to avert everything that may threaten our peaceful relations, especially with Great Britain. Our Protestant Christianity depends on the alliance between you and us. So far as you have a voice with your countrymen, I beg you to set us right before them. Make them understand that this is a war of religion and freedom to us. We are working for emancipation—not, perhaps, in ways which you would judge most effective, nor with the full consciousness among our people of the result to which we are drifting, but the result is none the less sure for all that. We shall do it, as the grand work of our times and our country, if you will give us your moral support, and make your Government let us alone."

VIEWS OF AN ENGLISH ABOLITIONIST.

To the Editor of the London Times:

SIR: I think there are some of us who would gladly lay down their lives for the *peaceable* emancipation of the slaves, but who would not have the courage to pray God to bless a war undertaken for that end. Not that we do not intensely desire the destruction of Slavery throughout the world, but that we so profoundly feel the woe, the wickedness, the ruin which a civil war must cause, that we should be appalled by the idea of any men's plunging their country into such desolation in the name of "Christian philanthropy." So far from being carried away into admiration for "this sublime movement," this "sublime uprising of such masses in such a cause," we should be shocked by the spectacle of men rushing with fire and sword upon their brethren in the name of the love of Christ and the love of man. Rather would it make us exclaim with the dying Girondiste, "Oh, Freedom, what crimes are committed in thy name!"

But we need not shudder at such a portentous misuse of religion and philanthropy. The history of the war clearly enough shows its motives. The North did not commit the folly and crime of rushing on the South to the war cry of "Down with Slavery!" After the disruption it acted coldly on the defensive till Fort Sumter was attacked and fell. Then, indeed, all the heart of the fiery and brave people of the North was stirred within them. They flew to arms, as any other fiery, brave, but thoughtless people would have flown to arms, to avenge the insult and give blow for blow. And with the intense detestation which had long rankled in the heart of either people against the other, aggravated by their forced and unnatural union, the spark could not but instantly burst into a blaze. Nor was the plea wanting to the North that the war was needed as a warning to other States against further secessions.

I have sought some of the reasons why England, with all her abhorrence for Slavery, has not been warmer towards the North in this war. But let not the North fancy that because we do not throw ourselves with enthusiasm into their cause we have the faintest leaning towards the South. Our sympathies are with the North; we have no alarms about our supply of cotton. If anything, we look with pleasure to the stimulus these events will give to its growth in India and our other colonies. If the Northerners will but treat us with fairness we shall always feel, what we always have felt, a true and deep interest in their welfare.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant, M. P.

COTTON, TOBACCO AND THE BLOCKADE.

THE PRESENT SUPPLY OF COTTON IN ENGLAND AND AFLOAT.

From the Cotton Supply Reporter.

Not a single bale of American cotton is now known to be at sea, and those engaged in the cotton trade must not expect their stock of it to be replenished during the blockade of the Southern ports. After calculating the total stock of cotton in the port of Liverpool on the 23d August last, and adding thereto the probable further receipts to the 27th December next, our cotemporary estimates that the stock in Liverpool on the last-mentioned date will be about 549,000 bales, which, at the supposed rate of consumption, would keep the mills going for about eleven weeks beyond Christmas. As it is difficult to see how, with the continuance of the American blockade, demand can be much longer prevented from exceeding the supply, the position is very alarming, as in the manufacturing districts the system of short time must be generally introduced, and the privation and suffering which this system causes are too well known to need recapitulation.

THE POLICY OF THE SOUTH.

A correspondent who signs himself "Confederate," writes to the London *Herald*:

"Our policy is a defensive policy, necessitated by the blockade. No doubt it will operate prejudicial against England. But that, too, is the result of blockade. To the South it is also prejudicial. No doubt, too, that the South would be much better off if it could export its cotton. But cotton is not such a necessity

to the South as if is to Lancashire and Europe. Mark well that fact. To ten millions in Europe who obtain their daily bread through its manufacture, direct-

want, which cannot be replaced under the pat[ronage] of many years. To the South it is not a necessity of life, neither daily nor annually. It is simply a commercial superfluity. Every planter can make bread and meat for his own [use] enough to home manufacturers to buy the other plantation wants, clothing, &c. The South were manufacturers to the value of two hundred millions of dollars annually of cotton, woolen, iron and [wood]en articles. There are in Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee and Alabama inexhaustible beds of [iron] and coal of best quality. Louisiana and Texas make more sugar than we can consume. While in the whole South more wheat and corn is made and [can] easily be raised than we need.

The blockade is forcing us to the only thing upon which we were dependent upon others, and its continuance may perpetuate it—to the establishment of every species of manufacture. Thus, though we may burn our cotton, there will be no suffering in our midst, however great the consequent inconvenience to the richer classes.

I have not met a cotton-planter now in Europe, and see no opportunities are good to see them, that does not approve of this policy, or, I may say, recognise its necessity. You are in error in supposing that they do not entirely coincide in the recommendations of the city factors.

In conclusion, allow me to say, that while the South will hail with joy any incidental aid which recognition or raising the blockade may give to its efforts, yet its citizens concur in the opinion that the judgment of England and other European States in these matters is to be influenced alone by considerations of what is due to themselves under rules of national law; and if after such consideration their action in any degree redounds to our benefit, we shall accept it, not as a boon to us, but as something due to our resources and position. A CONFEDERATE.

Sept. 11.

ENGLAND WILL NOT RAISE THE BLOCKADE.

From the London Shipping Gazette.

It is also stated in the recent advices, that the Confederate Congress has passed resolutions approving of the course pursued by the cotton-planters and factors in the interior, and of the determination of the insurance companies not to insure crops when not retained on plantations. It seems, then, that North and South are agreed in their resolve to keep the cotton crop sealed up. This resolve, we need not say, proceeds, on the part of the North, from a desire to put an extreme pressure on the Confederate States, and, on the part of the latter, from a desire to put a pressure upon the cotton-consuming States of Europe, thereby to insure their interference to raise the blockade. It is a policy in which neither party is likely to find their account. It will drive—it has already driven—a large quantity of American tonnage to seek employment in foreign markets, and it will force the manufacturing interests of this country to seek other sources for the supply of cotton. *But there does not seem to be any disposition on the part either of the Governments of England or of France, to respond to a pressure by raising the Southern blockade by armed intervention, and thus entail inevitably a maritime war with the North.*

A CHANCE FOR SMALL SUPPLIES.

From the London Times.

It is reported that Mr. CAMPO, who has a large quantity of tobacco at New-Orleans to supply the Spanish contract, is endeavoring, by the aid of the Spanish Government, to obtain permission to export it. If this permission were granted, there would be no reason against the English Government making a similar application with regard to cotton.

COTTON FROM THE AMAZON.

If Dr. LANKESTER read, the other day, before the Association for the Advancement of Science, a paper communicated by Mr. W. DAWSON, of Liverpool, "On Barraguta cotton from the plains of the Amazon, and on the fine-fibre cotton of North America." The writer states that he has known the vegetable substance called Barraguda cotton for more than twenty years, a small import having been received from Peru *vid* Cape Horn about that time. It was represented as the produce of a very large tree, 30 feet to 40 feet high, and the cotton, when ripe, hangs down to the ground by its own fibres connected. Yet the consumers state it will not spin—a customary objection to anything new. More recently a similar import—about half a dozen bags, of 70 lbs. each—came from the River Plate *vid* Pernambuco. Any quantity can be had from the east side of the Andes and the plains of the Amazon. As to the staple of the cotton, it is very silky and short; but by grafting, or superior botanical cultivation known to naturalists, it might, no doubt, be improved. Large quantites must be brought to market, and then machinery will be altered to suit its working, as was the case with alpaca, which has a silky fibre. He sold one bag of the Barraguda cotton at 3d per pound: but, as the Yorkshire buyer did not accept delivery, the whole of the last lot was taken by the importer for stuffing sofa cushions and mixing in feather-beds, instead of purchasing swandown at 12s. 6d. per pound. Here is a large field for the use of such fibres, and if brought to this country in large quantities, it might be mixed with cotton, like mump or devil's dust, or be spun up with sheep's wool. Through the kindness of the editor of the Liverpool *Daily Post*, the writer was authorized to exhibit a sample of new fibre from the wild flax of North America. Millions of bales, he states, can be obtained at a cost of less than 4d. per pound, so profusely does the wild flax exist. These new fields ought to command attention when there is so much anxiety to increase the supply of cotton. The author contends that six million acres of land in Ireland can be had at a nominal rent, on which good cotton can be grown, the land never having been grazed, scratched or nibbled by cattle.

THE AMERICAN PASSPORT SYSTEM.

From the London Times.

We should be ashamed to repeat all the obvious objections which we must presume to have been answered by Mr. SEWARD in his own mind before he ventured on this step. He cannot have been ignorant that, while passports often deter the innocent traveler from pursuing the route of his choice, they are mere playthings to the conspirator. He must know that the strictest surveillance never prevented MAZZINI from traversing Italy, or the confederates of ORSINI from entering France with their carpet-bags stuffed with murderous projectiles. He must have weighed all the consequences of creating inducements to smuggle, not goods, but persons, and of the political vices which seldom fail to be developed by a system of espionage. The difficulty of sealing up a seaboard of several hundred miles cannot have escaped him, and that of restricting all communication with Canada seems to have impressed him so much that any such construction is negatived in a supplementary circular. If the object be to check the tide of immigration we can understand this distinction between ports and frontier towns, but for any other purpose it strikes us as quite indefensible. We have all heard of the philosopher who cut one hole in his door for the cat and another for the kitten, but we never heard of his stopping up the smaller of the two holes in the hope of excluding the kitten, as if she would never think of going round by the other. The way of transit is not unknown to the agents of the Confederates, and we have very little doubt that, what with a free use of money and the aid of sympathizers, Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS, or GARIBALDI himself, if the South should outbid the North and secure the services of that redoubtable leader, might succeed in making the passage from Richmond to Quebec, or from Quebec to Richmond. *If, therefore, the Passport system is to be adopted permanently, or at least during the war, we must expect to hear that a chain of officials has been posted along the Southern shores of the great Lakes and the border of Lower Canada and New-Brunswick.* Meanwhile, however, every fresh obstacle to free trade or free locomotion must redound to the advantage of our own colonies. This will not be the result of any unfriendly rivalry on our part, but of causes by which America profited more than any other country during the early part of this century. It is not for us to quarrel with legislation which adds so much bone and sinew to our own Empire. We have a right to complain of Mr. SEWARD's discourtesy in leaving Lord LYONS to learn the new arrangement from the newspapers, but to affect any further vexation would be like a tradesman complaining that a rival had shut up his shop.

After the Sumter.

In the London papers received by the *Persia*, we have late news from the West Indies regarding the whereabouts of our cruisers which were following up the *Sumter*. The *News* says:

"From Trinidad we learn that the unexpected visit of the Confederate States' privateer *Sumter*, had been the prelude to several other calls from vessels of war. The first was Her Majesty's corvette *Cadmus*, the arrival of which had been looked forward to for some time. Then, on the 12th ult., the French man-of-war steamer *Vautour* looked in on her way to Cayenne, followed next day by the United States steamer of [the] *Keystone State*, in quest of the *Sumter*, which had left on the 5th. The *Keystone State* made no stay in the Gulf, but, on learning of the *Sumter's* departure, at once pursued her cruise. The presence of a vessel like the *Sumter* in these latitudes (says the *Port of Spain Gazette*,) is anything but agreeable to merchants engaged in the American trade, and, in our state of dependence upon American supplies for the necessaries of life, a very general hope prevails that greater success may attend the pursuit of the *Keystone State* than it has hitherto met. Should President DAVIS' vessels succeed in keeping even occasional possession of the seas, between these islands and America, the interference with trade will be very seriously felt, more especially in those colonies where the forewarnings afforded them have been insufficient to induce preparations for the worst. The policy of being so utterly dependent upon a foreign supply for articles of daily consumption is questionable enough; but there is no question of the folly of remaining in that state of dependence, if avoidable, when there is almost a certainty that the regular course of events will be altogether upset, and the supply surely endangered, if not entirely cut off. At present we are only at the stage of scarcity and dearness; it may be much worse, and it may not, but we ought to be ready for either event.'

Great excitement was caused at Barbadoes on the 13th ult. by the visit of the American ship-of-war *Stone State*, from St. Thomas, in search of the *Sumter* privateer.

Arrivals arrived from Trinidad with the mate of the bark *Missouri*, captured by the *Sumter* off Porto Cabello. The American schooner *Mary Wood*, of Edenton, North Carolina, left Barbadoes on the 16th, without her register, &c., the same having been detained by the United States Consul, in consequence of the vessel having run the blockade, and on arrival produced to the Consul a clearance which the Captain said was given him by the Collector, a man appointed by the present President—a story which, it appears, Mr. SMITH was not inclined to believe, as no man holding office under Mr. LINCOLN would have attempted to clear a vessel when his port was blockaded."

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.			
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Sept. 10
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	Sept. 11
Jura	Liverpool	Quebec	Sept. 12
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	Sept. 14
United Kingdom	Glasgow	Quebec	Sept. 14
Fulton	Southampton	New-York	Sept. 18
Edinburgh	Liverpool	New-York	Sept. 18
Bohemian	Liverpool	Quebec	Sept. 19
Niagara	Liverpool	Boston	Sept. 21
City of Washington	Liverpool	New-York	Sept. 25
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	Sept. 25
Norwegian	Liverpool	New-York	Sept. 26
Asia	Liverpool	New-York	Sept. 28
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 9
Arago	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 16
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 23
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 29

PERSONAL.

MY HUSBAND, MR. O. C. OLSEN, WAS injured on the New-Jersey Railroad, between Newark and Jersey City, on the 27th day of July last, about 6 o'clock P. M., of which injuries he died. Any person that may have been upon the train, that will give me information as to the cause or manner of his injury, will confer a great favor upon me. I reside in Boston, but am now stopping in Brooklyn, for the purpose of ascertaining, if possible, in what manner my husband was injured. Any word left at at the office of Nathaniel C. Slaight, Counselor-at-Law, No. 19 Montgomery-st., Jersey City, N. J., will reach me. AMANDA OLSEN.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

NATIONAL FAST.

Hedding M. E. Church, East 17th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., near Stuyvesant Park. Rev. ABEL STEVENS, D. D., Pastor, will preach a sermon THIS MORNING, on *The State of the Nation*. Service to commence at 11 o'clock. Seats free.

WILLIAM, AN ESCAPED SLAVE FROM Virginia, near Richmond, will address a meeting at the Shiloh Presbyterian Church, corner of Prince and Marion sts., (Rev. H. H. Garnet's,) Rev. J. N. Gloucester, pastor pro tem. On THURSDAY EVENING, Sept. 26, at 7½ o'clock, WILLIAM will state what he knows and heard in reference to the Bull Run battle, and give a South-side view of affairs as they existed two weeks ago. Mr. H. JONES, the rescuer of WILLIAM, will also make a few introductory remarks.

UNION MEETING—TO BE HELD IN THE NEW Hall of the Mount Olivet Baptist Church, corner Broadway and 47th-st., TO-MORROW MORNING, at 11 o'clock. Rev. Prof. MATTISON, Rev. Mr. VAN DOREN and the Pastor, Rev. S. REMINGTON, will deliver addresses. Union prayer and conference meeting in the EVENING, at 7 o'clock.

DAY OF PRAYER—WOOSTER-STREET SYNAGOGUE.—On THURSDAY, Sept. 26, designated by the President of the United States as a Day of Fasting and Prayer, the Synagogue, Wooster-st., between Prince and Spring, will be open for Divine service. Rev. S. M. ISAACS will deliver a discourse at 11 o'clock A. M.

TRINITY AND FORTY-THIRD-STREET M. E. CHURCHES.—The congregations of these two Churches will unite for the Fast Day Services. Preaching in Trinity M. E. Church, 34th-st., THIS MORNING, at 11 o'clock, by Rev. H. J. FOX. Prayer Meeting at the 43d-st. M. E. Church at 3 P. M.

MADISON-AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER 31ST-ST.—Fast Day services will be held in the above church TO-MORROW as follows: Prayer Meeting in the chapel (entrance on 31st-st.) at 9 A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching in the church by Rev. Dr. HAGUE, at 10½ A. M.

NATIONAL FAST.—CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH—West 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.—Services in the MORNING at 8 and 11 o'clock, and in the EVENING, in connection with the Young Men's Christian Association, at 7½ o'clock. Strangers are cordially invited.

RELIGIOUS RELATIONS OF THE WAR.—A sermon on this subject will be preached on FAST DAY MORNING, by Rev. H. S. CARPENTER, in the Westminster Church, corner of Clinton-st. and 1st-place, South Brooklyn. Services at 11 A. M.

REV. HENRY BLANCHARD WILL preach in the Church of the Restoration, (First Universalist,) corner of Monroe-place and Clark-st., Brooklyn, THIS MORNING. Services will commence at 11 o'clock. The public are cordially invited to attend.

REV. B. PETERS WILL GIVE A FAST-DAY Sermon in his Church, corner 4th and South 3d sts., Williamsburgh, THIS MORNING. Services at 10½ o'clock. Subject—*The Commercial Aspect of the War Question.*

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY—No. 155 Worth-st.—There will be a prayer meeting and appropriate exercises at the House TO-MORROW, (Fast Day,) commencing at 3 o'clock P. M. Strangers and friends are cordially invited.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH—EIGHTEENTH-STREET, near 5th-av.—Services on the National Fast Day at 10½, 3½ and 7½. The afternoon for deaf mutes. Rev. FRANCIS VINTON, D. D., will preach in the evening.

FAST DAY.—A PRAYER-MEETING WILL BE held in the Chapel of the Broadway Tabernacle Church, 34th-st., on Fast Day, at 3 P. M. Dr. THOMPSON will preach in the Church at 7½ P. M., on *The Nation's Peril, and Its Deliverance.*

NATIONAL FAST.—IN THE FOURTEENTH-st. Presbyterian Church, corner of 2d-av., a discourse will be delivered TO-DAY, at 10½ A. M., by the Pastor, Rev. ASA D. SMITH, D. D. Prayer-meetings in the Lecture-room at 3½ and 7½ P. M.

THEY ARE CONFEDERATE AGAINST THEE. Ps. 83, 5.—Rev. ISAAC S. KALLOCH will preach a sermon appropriate to the National Fast, in Laight-st. Church, (St. John's Park,) on THURSDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M.

"OUR NATIONAL FAST—ITS NECESsity and its reward," will be the subject of the discourse at the Brooklyn Tabernacle, on THURSDAY. Rev. WILLIAM ALVIN BARTLETT will preach at 11 o'clock.

FAST DAY SERMON.—REV. HENRY D. NORTHRUP will preach THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at the Park Tabernacle, Bronklyn, between Myrtle and Park avs., at 7½ P. M.

THE CAMP MEETING AT MASPETH, L. I., will, by request of the residents of that neighborhood, be continued over SUNDAY, the 29th inst. Cars leave Grand-st., Williamsburgh, every ten minutes.

FAST DAY AT WILLET-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—Preaching at 10½ A. M., by the Pastor, Rev. J. E. SEARLES. Sermon on the affairs of the nation. Prayer-meeting at 3 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—DR. CHEEVER will preach THIS EVENING at 7½ o'clock, from the text: *Is not this the fast that I have chosen, that ye break every yoke?*

LEE-AVENUE CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—Fast-day Services. The Pastor, Rev. JOHN MC-C. HOLMES, will preach THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock.

REV. DR. HITCHCOCK WILL PREACH THIS MORNING at the Reformed Dutch Church, 5th-av., corner 21st-st., services commencing at 10½ o'clock.

DR. BELLOWS WILL PREACH ON FAST DAY in All Soul's Church, at 11 A. M.

DRY GOODS.

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ZEPHYR WORSTED, 12 1-2 CENTS; nice fitting corsets, hook fronts, 75c.; skirts, best steel, 50c.; also, a large assortment of dress trimmings buttons, ribbons, velvets and small wares, &c., &c., very cheap, all best quality. N. B.—Alexandre's gloves, at ELGER'S, No. 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side. Remember ELGER'S.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.—WANTED—BOARD IN some quiet private family for a gentleman, wife, two children (one in the arms), and nurse, within not exceeding one hour's ride by rail or steamboat from the City; a place having a water view preferred. Terms must be moderate, and location entirely healthy. Two bedrooms and sitting-room required. Address J. B., Box No. 142 *Times* Office, stating location, terms, &c. The advertiser can partially furnish the rooms. References exchanged.

BOARD AT TARRYTOWN FOR THE WINTER.—A few persons can obtain board with delightful rooms, in Broadway, second door above the Monument. A competent instructress will attend to the education of children, if desired. Apply as above, or at No. 334 Broadway, cor. Worth-st., 3d story, New-York.

BOARD AT YONKERS FOR THE FALL and Winter, at one of the finest locations on the Hudson, near to steamboat landing or dépôt; six boats and two trains daily; good board and terms very low; gas in the house. Apply to A. OSTRANDER, No. 1 Park-place, or to JAMES YOUMANS, Yonkers.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FEW BOARDERS CAN be accommodated for the Autumn and Winter months, at a desirable location, where all the comforts of home will be found, at Astoria; easy access by steamboat and stage. For particulars, address BOARD, Astoria, L. I.

COUNTRY BOARD—IN A PLEASANT HOME, in Columbia County, N. Y., four miles back of Hudson. Inquire of I. M. HOWE, No. 211 Grand-st., from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

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FOR SALE OR TO LET—FOR A TERM OF years, in South Brooklyn, a good 3-story house, stone front, with six lots of ground; fruit, flowers, small strawberry in abundance; or would exchange the house and three lots on fair terms, for a good house, near the City Hall; brother case, terms easy, whole or part; furniture good, all or part sold or leased with the house. For full particulars, apply on the premises, in 23d-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Greenwood cars pass the door from different routes.

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They are made of simple herbs and cannot harm any one.

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By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of *Nervous or Sick Headache* may be prevented, and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

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For *Literary Men, Students,* Delicate Females, and all persons of *sedentary habits,* they are valuable as a *Laxative,* improving the *appetite,* giving *tone* and *vigor* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the *nervous* system or from a deranged state of the *stomach.*

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, *and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.*

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is on the outside wrapper. *All others are swindling counterfeits.*

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. LINCOLN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,

No. 32 West 38th-st.,

Will be reopened on TUESDAY, Sept. 17.

MRS. WILLIAMS' FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,

No. 26 West 30th-st.,

Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 17. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway, and at No. 26 West 30th-st.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS' French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 54 West 11th-st., near 5th-av., will reopen Sept. 19. Circulars can be obtained at the principal bookstores, and at No. 54 West 11th-st.

ROBERT PATON, Manufacturer of School Furniture, No. 24 Grove-st., between Bleecker and Bedford sts., New York.

AT NO. 96 EAST FIFTEENTH-STREET, The Misses AUBERT'S School for Young Ladies repens on MONDAY, Sept. 16.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, No. 71 West 14th-st., corner of 6th-av., Now in its forty-second year, reopens on MONDAY, Sept. 9, with every advantage for the education of youth, in both the elementary and higher branches, in ancient and modern languages, book-keeping, and all other departments of a complete school course. The Rector is assisted by twelve experienced teachers, and can thus insure to each scholar a due share of individual attention. Pupils are received at all ages, and thoroughly prepared for college or business.

Reference is made to the Faculties of Columbia College and the New-York University. Also, to the following gentlemen, whose sons have been members of the school for the past year: Rev. Dr. Hatfield; Rev. Dr. Spencer; Rev. Dr. Dowling; Rev. S. M. Isaacs; Rev. C. K. Imbrie; Hon. W. F. Havemeyer; Gen. Irvin McDowell; Gen. Ewen; Peter S. Hoe, Esq.; Stephen P. Russell, Esq.; James Marsh, Esq.; Charles N. Talbot, Esq.; E. H. Van Winkle, M. D.; Dr. Sanford, of Ravenswood; Prof. J. D. Trask, M. D., of Astoria; Judge Fink, of Jersey City; and many others, whose names, together with strong commendatory letters, will be found in the Circular. Parents are invited to call.

G. P. QUACKENBOS, Rector.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, MRS. MACAULAY Will reopen her School, MONDAY, Sept. 16, at No. 43 East 21st-st., between Broadway and 4th-av

MADAME F. REICHARDS' French and English Boarding and Day School. No. 22 West 22d-st., near 5th-av., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 16th. For circulars, etc., apply as above.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES—POUGHKEEPSIE, ON THE HUDSON—Rev. GEORGE T. RIDER, A. M., (of the Episcopal Church) Principal. A very select family school, receiving but thirty boarding pupils, offers advantages in all departments, unsurpassed by the most expensive institutions, at less than half their usual charges.

Mr. F. RONDEL, Associate Member of the Academy of Design, a native Parisian, has been secured for the classes in drawing, painting, sketching from Nature, and the French, which is spoken.

Mme. Isidora Clark and Mr. Richard Storrs Willis may be referred to respecting the musical culture of the Seminary.

Location, climate and scenery unsurpassed. Catalogues may be had at Appleton's, Randolph's, and of the Principal, by post.

M. W. LYONS' COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 926 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts., reopens Sept. 16. Number of pupils limited to thirty, who will be under the direct supervision and instruction of the Principal. Special attention given to preparation for college, for which full responsibility is assumed. Reference is made to the following gentlemen who have been patrons:

W. W. Phillips, D. D.,	Horace Holden,
Jared Linsly, M. D.,	Moses A. Hoppock,
Willard Parker, M. D.,	Legrand Lockwood,
John Auchincloss,	George Opdyke,
Garden Burchard,	Daniel S. Schanck,
William Black,	John C. Tucker.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 Fourth-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington-square, opens its nineteenth academic year on the 9th of September. Pupils of all ages are received, and thoroughly prepared for business or college, by the assistance of twelve experienced Professors. Catalogues, of regulations, references, terms, &c., may be obtained at the Broadway book-stores, and at the Institute.

CLARKE & FANNING, Principals.

CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM—NO. 68 WEST 26th-st., Rev. N. E. CORNWALL, A. M., Rector. This school for boys, and young gentlemen advanced in study, affords a thorough English education, complete preparation for College or for business, careful instruction in modern languages and drawing, and military drill, at the option of parents or guardians. The next year will begin on MONDAY, Sept. 23. Circulars at the bookstores.

SELECT FAMILY SCHOOL.—A CONGREgational clergyman, on a fine farm, in a beautiful village, a few hours' ride from the City, having a successful family school, will receive into his family four more pupils of either sex, and afford them all the comforts of a pleasant home, with first-class instruction. Every necessary reference by calling on WM. B. HOTCHKISS, at the office of Francis Morgan, Esq., No. 10 Pine-st.

FOUR LITTLE GIRLS, UNDER THE age of eleven years, will be received as boarders, at the Misses WILLIAMS' School, No. 23 Oxford-st., Brooklyn, near De Kalb-av. This school has been established nearly nine years. It is pleasantly situated, a few rods from Washington Park. The comforts of a home will be combined with a good education. The health of the children particularly attended to. For particulars, apply at the school.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S FRENCH, ENGLISH and Classical School was reopened Sept. 9, 1861, at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st. The Primary department is under the charge of a lady who has taught for eleven years in one of our best schools. Circulars at Lockwoods's, No. 411 Broadway; Price's, 886 Broadway; and at the School.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Miss BEAN and Miss MOFFATT will remove their school to No. 79 East 18th-st., and in association with Madame DIETZ, will commence the next scholastic year MONDAY, Sept. 16. The best professors are engaged Terms reasonable, to suit the times.

SCHOOL AND HOME EDUCATION.—French, German, English and Spanish Classical and Commercial Boarding and Day School, with fine playground and gymnasium. Nos. 47 and 49 West 26th-st., between Broadway and 6th av. Mr. LOUIS ERNST takes charge of a limited number of boys. Reopens Monday, Sept. 16.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—JAMES WEIR MASON, A. M., removed to No. 60 East 28th-st Eighth semi-annual session begins September 16. Personal instruction by the Principal. Circulars at Carter's, No. 830 Broadway, and at the school,

PARKER AND BERTHET'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, with primary department and Gymnasium, No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will reopen Sept. 9. French is spoken in one department. Circulars at Lockwood's Bookstore.

THE MISSES O'BRIEN'S SCHOOL FOR young ladies, removed from No. 125 West 22d-st., to No. 146 West 43d-st., between Broadway and 6th-av., will re-open on Monday, Sept. 16. A limited number of young ladies will be received as boarding pupils.

HOBART HALL, NO. 98 WEST THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST., will be opened on MONDAY, Sept. 16th. Additional advantages for boarders, at reduced rates. Rev. JOHN J. ELMENDORF, Rector.

THE MISSES OAKLEY WILL REOPEN their School for young ladies on MONDAY, Sept. 16, at No. 96 Madison-av., between 29th and 30th sts., where circulars may be obtained.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL opens Sept. 9, with rooms entirely renovated and refurnished. Circulars at the Janitor's.

ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor University.

SELECT BOARDING SCHOOL FOR EIGHT small boys on a large farm near Hackensack, N. J. Board and tuition $33 per quarter. Pupils received any time. For circulars address A. B. WINANT, Principal.

A LADY, AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER, having some hours disengaged, would like to devote them to teaching English, French and music. Unexceptionable references given. Address H. N., Station G.

ROSE HILL SEMINARY, DANBURY, Conn., for young ladies, will reopen TUESDAY, Oct. 1. For circulars apply at HALL & SONS' Music-store, No. 543 Broadway. Mrs. C. M. WHITE, Principal.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., commences its Forty-first Semi-annual Session Oct. 3. For circulars, address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S DAY AND Boarding School for Young Ladies, No. 141 West 38th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 9.

MONTICELLO ACADEMY, SULLIVAN COUNTY, N. Y.—Principal, Rev. J. H. NORTHEUP. School opens Sept. 10. $126 per annum for board. Send for circular.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Young Ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will be reopened on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18.

R. P. JENKS' SELECT, CLASSICAL AND Mathematical School will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 9, 1861, at 1,186 Broadway, between 28th and 29th sts.

THE MILITARY ACADEMY, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., will reopen Oct. 1, 1861. GEN. M. I. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

MISS SCHENKBERG'S SCHOOL FOR young ladies will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 16, at No. 45 West 21st-st.

THE NEW-YORK HIGH SCHOOL, NOS. 1,127 and 1,128 Broadway, Madison-square, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 9. P. M. W. REDFIELD.

MISSES MEEKER'S SCHOOL FOR Young Ladies will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 16, at No. 32 West 40th-st.

J. H. PATTON'S CLASSICAL, ENGLISH and French School, with Primary Department, will reopen Sept. 18, No. 15 West 26th-st., opposite Trinity Chapel.

THE MISSES ROHR AND MRS. TUFFS' French and English Boarding and Day School, No. 13 West 34th-st., near 5th-av., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, September 18.

SCHOOL FOR BOYS—LITCHFIELD, CONN.—DR. RICHARDS & SON, Principals. For circulars, address them, or the Agent, J. B. WILCOX, No. 343 4th-av.

THE MISSES FRASER'S SCHOOL FOR Young Ladies, No. 58 West 48th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 16.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their Day School for young ladies, No. 123 Madison-av., WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18.

INSTRUCTION.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE, FRENCH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN,

Nos. 48 and 50 East 24th-st., near Madison Park.

Boarding and Day School; Classical and Commercial. Fourteen teachers—six American, five French, two German and one Spanish. There is a Primary Department, also a Gymnasium. For complete details, names of the pupils' parents during the last six years, &c., see the prospectus. PROF. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

Will be reopened on Tuesday, Sept. 17.

BLOOMINGDALE INSTITUTE FOR BOYS, 103d-st., will reopen Sept. 9. For full particulars or circulars, apply at the Institution, or to C. L. STEWART, Esq., No. 16 Wall-st., or E. M. ELDRIDGE, No. 507 Broadway. References: Rt. Rev. Horatio Potter, D. D., New-York; Rev. I. H. Tuttle, No. 471 Hudson-st., New-York; Rev. Sam. Randall, Madison, N. J.; Rev. T. M. C. Peters, 101st-st., Bloomingdale; Hon. D. F. Thompson, New-York; Oliver Hull, Brooklyn; C. L. Stewart, Esq., No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

THE ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, at Nyack on the Hudson, will reopen Sept. 20, with a full corps of Professors and Teachers.

For catalogues and circulars, apply to EUGENE PLUNKETT, Esq., President Excelsior Insurance Company, No. 130 Broadway; Messrs. A. S. BARNES & BURR, No. 51 John-st.; T. J. CROWEN, Esq., No. 389 Broadway, or to L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals.

THE SIXTEENTH YEAR OF THE COLLEGIATE and Commercial Institute, No. 244 West 19th-st., will commence Sept. 9.

JOHN H. BROWN, A. M., Principal.

MISS F. B. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 77 East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square, will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 17.

MISS E. LENDRUM WILL REOPEN HER School on Tuesday, Sept. 10, at No. 64 West Warren-st., Brooklyn.

HIGHLAND COLLEGE, FOR LITERARY, SCIENTIFIC AND MILITARY EDUCATION, NEWBURGH ON THE HUDSON.

This institution will be opened on the 1st of October next. It will be under the direction of Dr. C. S. Henry, Prof. George W. Greene and Dr. E. H. Cressy, who, with a body of able professors, will form the Faculty of Instruction. Its object is to give a thoroughly liberal education: such as is given in our best colleges, and, in addition, such a course of instruction in military science and art as will prepare its graduates to become competent officers for our militia and for the service of their country. The discipline will be military, with daily drill, and with camp instruction during a portion of every year. The regular collegiate course will occupy four years; but boys of 12 to 14 years of age will be admitted to a preparatory course of one or two years, according to their capacity and attainments.

TERMS.—$300 per annum for board and instruction, payably half-yearly in advance. For further information address Rev. Dr. CRESSY, Secretary of the Faculty.

NEWBURGH, N. Y., September, 1861.

COLLEGIATE, FRENCH AND COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, Washington-av., Brooklyn, north of Atlantic-av., west side,

By ISAAC F. BRAGG.

Number of students strictly limited to twenty-five.

Four boarders, not over 12 years, admitted.

Numerous references of the highest respectability in New-York and Brooklyn furnished to applicants.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE, No. 135 Madison-av., corner 32d-st., Rev. ISAAC FERRIS, D. D., LL. D., President, MRS. PARKS and Misses BREWSTER and FERRIS, Principals, will be opened for the reception of students on the 16th of September. Circulars may be obtained at the Institute, and at A. D. F. RANDOLPH'S, Broadway and Amity-st., by the 1st of September.

MISS HAVENS Respectfully informs her friends and patrons that she will reopen her BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES on MONDAY, Sept. 16, At

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, SEPT. 26, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—price Two Cents; mailed at Six Dollars a year; with Sunday Edition, Seven Dollars per year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—Three Dollars a year; two copies to one address for Five Dollars.

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The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—Two Dollars a year; two copies Three Dollars; five copies Five Dollars. *Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $2 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself—thus retaining One Dollar as his Compensation.* The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest Club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the New-York Times, New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—M. Herrman's Soirees.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—The New President.

WINTER GARDEN—Cinderella.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—The Seven Sons.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Living Hippopotamus and other Curiosities at all Hours—Dramatic Performances at 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M.

NIBLO'S ROYAL CIRCUS—Corner Fourteenth-street and Sixth-avenue—Afternoon and Evening.

HOPE CHAPEL—Panorama and Lecture on the War.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE, No. 659 Broadway—Geo. Christy's Minstrels.

☞ No afternoon editions of the Times will be issued to-day, it being the day set apart by the President for a National Fast.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Another important reconnoissance took place yesterday across the Potomac. In the morning, at 8 o'clock, 4,000 infantry, three companies of cavalry and three batteries, left Chain Bridge under the command of Gen. Smith, for the neighborhood of Lewinsville. About 2 o'clock in the afternoon, while our troops were at Lewinsville, a large party of rebels, consisting of about five regiments of infantry, a regiment of cavalry and six pieces of artillery, approached from the direction of Falls Church. They opened on our men with their battery, and their firing was immediately responded to by Captains Griffin's and Hover's guns. Thirty shots, both of shell and solid, were fired from our batteries, which silenced the rebel cannon, and the enemy immediately retired to Falls Church. It is not known what damage was sustained on their side. One man of ours was slightly wounded by the explosion of a shell. The object of the expedition having been accomplished, our troops fell back to their original position at the Chain Bridge, bearing with them a man representing himself as an Aid-de-Camp to Col. Stewart, of the Virginia rebel cavalry.

We have both good and bad news from Missouri this morning. The good news is, that Gen. Siegel, with a large force, and also Generals Lane and Hunter, have arrived at Lexington, and although too late to save Col. Mulligan and his brave little Army, were still in time to prevent the escape of Price with the booty he had captured, and are now besieging him in the same position lately occupied by the National troops. The bad news is, that Ben. McCulloch is marching rapidly to form a junction with Price, at the head of a large, well armed and well disciplined Army, and with a good [illegible]. This intelligence comes from [illegible] dispatch states that he is [illegible] Lexington. It is evident that a [illegible] magnitude must take place [illegible] vicinity soon.

We have a speck of good news from Western Virginia, which will serve as a slight palliative to the sting of the disaster in Missouri. A successful advance of the National troops has been made on Romney, and the place is now in our possession. Five hundred of the Fourth Ohio Regiment, with one piece of artillery; four hundred of the Eighth Ohio, and the Ringgold Cavalry, numbering seventy-five, advanced from New Creek on Monday. They succeeded in driving the rebels, seven hundred strong, out of Mechanicsville Gap on Monday, and pushing forward to Romney, stormed the town with such good effect that the rebels, reported to number fourteen hundred infantry and cavalry, were forced to retreat to the mountains, with a loss of about thirty-five killed and a large number wounded. The National loss amounted to only three killed and ten wounded.

Our correspondent with the Army under Gen. Rosecrans, operating in Western Virginia, writing from Cross Lanes, the scene of Floyd's attack upon Col. Tyler's Regiment, gives a highly interesting account of the situation of affairs succeeding the battle at Carnifex Ferry, and also further items relative to that affair, which serve to give us a better understanding of it. Our correspondent, whose letter is dated the 18th inst., states that a part of Gen. Rosecrans' command had already advanced and united with Gen. Cox on the Lewinsburgh Road. What movement will be made by the rest of the command is not known. Floyd will not be likely to risk another battle unless greatly reinforced, and should Lee succeed in withdraw from the vicinity of Cheat Mountain to consolidate his forces for an attack upon Rosecrans, the probability is that he will be followed by Reynolds, who would make the attack a disastrous one for the rebels.

A dispatch from Point of Rocks makes brief mention of a skirmish which took place on the 24th inst., between a portion of Col. Geary's regiment and a party of about five hundred rebels who had established themselves on a high point on the Catoctin Mountain, and in houses at its base. The battery attached to Col. Geary's command, together with the riflemen, soon made the location too warm for them, and they left for a safer position, with the loss of several men killed and wounded.

An arrival from Hatteras Inlet at Fortress Monroe reports everything quiet there. There seems to be no probability that the rebels will make an effort to retake the position. An expedition was expected to leave the Inlet soon for Roanoke Island, to dislodge the rebels known to be there. Roanoke Island commands the entrance into Albemarle Sound from Pamlico Sound, and its possession is essential to the success of contemplated movements against the rebels in that direction.

We have advices from Trinidad to the 21st of August, one day later as previously received, but which contain additional intelligence of interest relating to the movements of the privateer *Sumter*. It appears, it appears, on the 5th of August, the Governor of the Island refused to receive the [illegible] sent on shore from her except as a private [illegible], and the same course was pursued by the officers of the British steamer *Cadmus*, which [illegible] during the *Sumter's* stay. She was also [illegible], however, as before reported. The [illegible] *States* arrived a few days after the *Sumter* left, and sailed again in search of her immediately. The people of the Island expressed the hope that the *Sumter* might be captured or destroyed, as they did not like the idea of a privateer interrupting commerce with the Northern States, upon which they are dependent for a large share of the necessaries of life. On the 24th of August the United States steamers *Richmond* and *Powhatan* were at Jamaica, also on the lookout for the *Sumter*.

The Grand Jury of the United States Court, at Trenton, yesterday made their presentment, and were discharged for the term. They mention the fact, that the course of the Newark *Evening Journal*, the Warren *Journal*, the Huntingdon *Democrat*, the New-Brunswick *Times*, and the Bloomfield *Gazette*, has been brought to their attention as giving comfort to the enemies of the Government, but they do not consider it necessary to recommend any action on the part of the Court in reference to them, conceiving it better to leave such papers to the action of a healthy public opinion. They recommend, however, that all patronage be withheld from all those papers which do not give the Government a hearty support.

The steamships *Persia* and *Saxonia* arrived at this port yesterday, the former bringing the European mails to the 14th inst. The news by these arrivals has been previously telegraphed from Cape Race, but our London and Paris correspondence, and the copious extracts which we make from the English journals, will give our readers a more extended idea of the state of feeling in England and on the Continent, with reference to American affairs. The announcement of the establishment of a passport system by the State Department, our Paris correspondent informs us, created the greatest consternation among the Secessionists in Paris and London, but the modification determined upon by Mr. Seward, excepting the Canadian frontier from its provisions, reassured them, and travel from the South to Europe and back proceeds almost as uninterruptedly as before the stoppage of intercourse between the North and the South.

The Board of Aldermen last evening appropriated $30,000 to build a hospital for the Hebrew Benevolent Society. Stated meetings of the Board are to be held hereafter on Monday and Thursday of each week.

Before Justice Barnard at Chambers of the Supreme Court, Wednesday, a motion was, yesterday, made to confirm the report of Mr. Haskin, the referee, in the matter of certain claims for costs, expenses, &c., connected with the extension of Central Park. The motion was opposed by a number of claimants. No decision.

The Stock Market closed firm yesterday afternoon, after some adverse fluctuations at the early Board: United States 6 ₩ cents., 91½; Central, 73¼. Exchange on London down to 108@108¼.

The General Markets were firmer yesterday, for the principal kinds of Breadstuffs, the sales of which were heavy, in part for future delivery. A fair demand prevailed for Sugars, Whisky, Tallow and Tobacco. Resin, Rio Coffee, Lead, Lard, Hides and Leather attracted more attention. Pork was in moderate request, as were also Rice, Hay, Hops and Cotton. The changes in other branches of trade were not important. There were 524 vessels of all classes in port.

The Live Stock Markets have been well supplied, the total receipts of live animals destined for slaughter, for the week ending yesterday, numbering 29,312, as follows: 5,102 beef cattle, 539 veal calves, 14,080 sheep and lambs, 9,591 live hogs, milch cows 103. For beef cattle the demand was quite brisk, and though largely in excess of the previous week, and 700 more than last year's weekly average, they were all sold, with a decline of no more than ¼c. ₩ lb. from rates of the previous market. The closing prices were about 8¼c. ₩ lb., estimated dressed weight, for the best, and from that down to 5c. for the poorest grades. Milch cows are in a little better request, $30 being about the price for average animals, exclusive of the calf. Veals, about as last week, 4c.@5¼c. ₩ lb., live weight, for the different qualities. Sheep are in brisk demand, at 25c. ₩ head higher, notwithstanding the receipts of over 14,000 for the week. The selling rates are equivalent to 3¾c.@4c. ₩ lb., live weight, for good fat sheep; lower grades 3c.@3¾c. Live hogs are abundant and lower, say 3¾c.@4¼c. ₩ lb., live weight.

Conspirators and Conspiracies.

No explanation of anything mysterious is half so popular as the assumption of a conspiracy. It saves a great deal of trouble and covers a great deal of ground. As a matter of course, it is a very common resort at the present time. Some time since the Boston *Courier* asserted, with great emphasis and precision, that at the outbreak of this rebellion, and immediately after the blockade of Baltimore, a conspiracy was formed in New-York for the purpose of dethroning President Lincoln and installing George Law in his stead; and the Times was designated as the organ of the conspirators, because we happened, in a hasty paragraph, to use the expression that the President ran some risk of being "superseded" in the functions of his office by the aroused and alarmed impatience of the public, just after he had consented that no more troops should pass through Baltimore. This alleged conspiracy is still doing duty with a certain portion of the Press. The semi-Secessionist newspapers of the Democratic stamp, which are much more alarmed at the prospective destruction of their party than at that of the Union, continue to use it, and the *Herald*, of course, rolls it as a sweet morsel under its forked tongue. But it was never anything better than moonshine. We do not believe that any human being ever had the slightest idea of "superseding" President Lincoln,—or that there was ever any shadow of a conspiracy for anything of the kind.

Another imaginary conspiracy, on which a good deal of indignation has been wasted, is that of the "On to Richmond" Party. The Chicago *Times* asserts that "a treasonable caucus was held at Washington for the purpose of terrifying the civil and military authorities into that unfortunate movement.', By way of sustaining its statement, but really having the effect to make it ridiculous, the *Times* adds that "a New-York paper published a list of the traitors who formed that caucus—whether truly or not *we cannot say*:"—the list in question being nothing more important than the *Herald's* list of Republican members of Congress, whom that maudlin sheet saw fit to hold responsible for the advance of the Army. The simple fact about that advance was, that the great mass of the people had become intensely impatient at the protracted inactivity of our troops, for which there seemed to be no adequate or intelligible reason,—and everybody demanded that something should be done. The *Tribune*, it is true, made itself rather ridiculous by knowing so much more than Gen. Scott or anybody else about the details of military strategy, and by pointing out the precise path over which the advance of the Army should take place:—but this ostentatious display of enormous wisdom was so common with the *Tribune* that nobody took any notice of it or cared anything about it. But beyond all question the whole public insisted on *some* advance movement of our troops,—though they expected it to be made in conformity with the recognized rules and necessities of war. The event showed, in fact, that the movement was made *too late*,—rather than too soon,—and that if it had taken place six weeks earlier, before the rebels had fortified Manassas Junction or collected any considerable Army there, it would have been perfectly successful, and would have cut off their line of communication with Tennessee and Northern Virginia.

For the third time now we hear of a "conspiracy," and this time it has Gen. Fremont for its subject. On the one side we are told of conspirators who have been long trying to push Fremont into a position where he could make himself more important and popular than the President, and thus supersede him virtually and effectually, if not formally, in the direction of public affairs;—while on the other hand we hear of conspiracies *against* Fremont, prompted by intense jealousies of his rising greatness, and aiming to destroy him in advance of any opportunity to test his quality. All this is very foolish and very mischievous. Much of it comes from men who secretly sympathize with secession, and would gladly aid it by any means which are at once safe and effective; and still more of it is the work of men who, without actually wishing any harm to the Government, think much less of it than of their own personal favorites among public men and political parties. We do not believe there is any truth in either side of the story. No man ever had a finer opportunity for rendering a great public service than Fremont,—nor did any man ever enter the field with more cordial good wishes on the part of both the Government and the people. He had the full confidence of the President, and the hearty support of his Administration. True, very little was known of his special fitness for military command, as it had never been tested;—but he had a high reputation for energy, intelligence, and resolute enterprise; and it was not doubted that his good sense would lead him to learn promptly and thoroughly whatever he did not already know, of the special duties of the most important post committed to his care. The assurances of his political friends, and his own personal bearing in the Presidential canvass of 1856, had taught the great body of the people to regard him as just the man for the place:—and everybody hoped that he would render signal service to the Union, and inflict a fatal blow upon rebellion in the West.

If these hopes are not to be fulfilled, it will not be on account of conspiracies against him, any more than his appointment was on account of conspiracies in his favor. If he fails, it will be because he is unequal to the emergency. Nor is there the slightest danger that he will not have perfectly fair play and a full opportunity to vindicate himself by explanations, and by the still more conclusive logic of action. Thus far, beyond all question, he has lost ground. Most serious calamities have befallen the Union cause within the limits of his command. That, of itself, is a very serious blow to his reputation. Excuses may be offered on his behalf, but when a General in the field needs excuses, his case is lost. What is demanded at his hands is *success;* and if he cannot command this, he is not equal to the emergency. Gen. Fremont must redeem his past failures by future successes. It is stated that he has taken the field in person. It is quite time. Possibly, if he had done this sooner, his task would have been easier. But it is certainly better late than never; and if he now succeeds in stemming the adverse tide which threatens to overwhelm Missouri, and in driving back the rebellion from its borders, he will find both Government and People responding with prompt alacrity, and awarding him, with hearty enthusiasm, all the praise he may fairly earn.

The Defeat at Lexington, Mo.

We are sorry that we have nothing yet that looks like a redeeming feature in the loss of Lexington, Missouri. The more recent accounts rather add to, than diminish, the apparent value of the conquest to the rebels. It is now said that they obtained $1,500,000, found in the Banks there, instead of half that amount, as we estimated. The rebels themselves report that they captured 21 cannon, 6,000 stand of arms, and 4,000 prisoners. They make no mention of the value of horses, but of these it is said that a large number in the fortifications—as many as 400—were killed.

The Missouri *Democrat*, and the *Republican*, that so zealously guarded Gen. Fremont's fame by assuring the anxious country that Col. Mulligan could not be taken, and that ample reinforcements had been ordered to his assistance, have not yet reconciled the result with their predictions,—though it is fair to say that they have not had time yet. Their latest dates at hand are only one day later than the news of the surrender; and one day is hardly sufficient for explaining away such a tragedy.

But each of those papers told the public very particularly of "6,000 troops" that were advancing from St. Joseph, and from Cameron, on the line of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, to the relief of Lexington, and that these troops would be due on the bank of the Missouri River (which they had no means of crossing,) opposite Lexington, by Thursday, at latest—the day before the surrender. And they further spoke positively of "6,000 troops" that were sent by boats from St. Louis and Jefferson City, to relieve Col. Mulligan. These boats left Jefferson City on Wednesday at 1 o'clock P. M., and ought to have reached Lexington, Thursday night or Friday morning. The upshot of these relieving expeditions is told in the *Republican* and *Democrat*, in terms that will astound the country. Concerning part of the force that was to relieve Lexington from the North, one of the papers says:

"It appears that Col. Smith left St. Joseph previous to the receipt of full orders, which were for him, after the contemplated cutting off of Patton and Boyd from Lexington, *to move on himself to the latter place.* These directions reaching St. Joseph subsequent to Col. Smith's departure, they were sent after him by a mounted officer, who for some reason *returned without having overtaken Col. Smith*, and consequently without having delivered the orders. The reader, therefore, who has supposed that Col. Smith *had marched to join Col. Mulligan at Lexington*, will feel some disappointment on learning that, in his report to Gen. Pope, *he speaks of being about to return to St. Joseph.*"

So much for the land expedition to Lexington. The river expedition of 6,000 men, for the succor of the beleaguered and imperilled Mulligan, had a wonderful time, according to letters in the *Republican* and *Democrat*. We quote part of the history, the whole not being yet written:

Jefferson City, Sept. 21—11 P. M.

Steamers *Istan* and *War Eagle* arrived this evening—the latter having left here with the *White Cloud* and *Des Moines*, Wednesday, *with troops for Lexington.* Just below Glasgow, hearing Secessionists were there in force, it was deemed advisable *to surround the place.* Scouts were accordingly stationed by Maj. Tanner, Indiana Twenty-second, and Col. Wherritt, or Lieut.-Col. Hendrick, of the same regiment, it is stated, also sent scouts around the other way—and their meeting in a corn field, late at night, Thursday, *they mistook one another for enemies and fired, killing twelve men*—eight of the Twenty-sixth, three of the Eighteenth, and one of the Twenty-second Indiana, and wounding six or seven others."

After this trifling incident, finding no Secessionists or rebels in the corn-fields at Glasgow, they reëmbarked and proceeded gallantly to the relief of Mulligan. The narrative, as given in the *Missouri Republican*, continues:

"At Arrow Rock no rebels were found, but a number had fled, hearing of the approach of the boats.

Our soldiers on the steamers *destroyed four flat boats* used by rebels for crossing the Missouri.

Booneville is now strongly fortified. Three regiments there, and a body of Home Guards.

At Cambridge they captured the steamer *Sunshine*, seized a short time since by Green. They encountered no rebel troops. Union flags were flying at Glasgow. *The War Eagle and Istan returned from Cambridge*—the former to this city and the latter to Booneville. *The White Cloud* and *Des Moines* went on up the river to reinforce Lexington. * * * *

There is no news from our forces at Cambridge going up. They have certainly passed that point which was supposed to be occupied by rebel batteries, or we should have heard."

This is an entertaining report of the progress of "6,000 troops," by river, to relieve the gallant Mulligan. This force, after the corn-field diversion of shooting each other by the wayside, and sinking flat-boats that furnished aid to the enemy, was dwarfed, perhaps by the casualties of war, to two steamboat-loads at Cambridge, and there they vanished from mortal eye. Perhaps they are threshing new corn-fields in search of rebels, which is a good thing to do—if Col. Mulligan can wait.

But the close of this account of the progress of the river expedition of "6,000" is reassuring. After having seen the last puff of the *White Cloud* and *Des Moines*, the enthusiastic military correspondent of the *Republican* adds:

"Lexington is now believed to be safe, in military circles here, and Price's forces hemmed in."

We have given account of only two expeditions that were sent by Fremont to the relief of Col. Mulligan. But we must not suppose there were no others. A sagacious General keeps some of his plans to himself. The Chicago *Tribune* is a devoted friend of the Military Department of the West, and it has confidential communication with head-quarters in St. Louis. Accordingly, we read the following official news from Chicago just before the capture of Lexington was confirmed:

"A special dispatch to the *Tribune* from *Head-quarters at St. Louis* this evening, says the surrender of Mulligan is not believed there, but that reinforcements were pushing towards him *from four different directions.*"

But after all, Col. Mulligan was never succored. The four winds of heaven brought no word of cheer, and his brave army were lost to the country. The nation bewails the disaster as a terrible blow to our cause, and it is hard to make any patriot believe that there is not deep disgrace involved in the result.

But there is comfort, after all, if people will only accept it. The dispatches, yesterday morning, from St. Louis, contain this cheering announcement:

"Military men here do not regard the simple capture of Lexington as injurious, but in a mere military point of view, *think it an advantage to us.*"

No doubt the "military men" at St. Louis are brilliant in their way. The wonder is why they tried in "four ways" to save Mulligan and his army, when it was an "advantage" in "a merely military point of view" to lose them! We cannot reconcile the case at all, and shall not attempt it. This mode of conducting war may be the "style" of "military men" in St. Louis, but we doubt whether the people will like that style.

The National Fast Day.

For the second time in this year our people are called upon by their Chief Magistrate to keep an appointed day as a day of Humiliation, Fasting and Prayer. Such days are not so much in consonance with our National character as some others. We are too proud a people to willingly accept the necessity of humiliation; too self-reliant to acknowledge readily and heartily that of ourselves we can do nothing; and Fourths of July are more heartily celebrated among us than Fast days. Still it cannot be doubted that this second Fast day will be better observed than the first was. We have had occasion since then to familiarize ourselves in some degree with the air of the Valley of Humiliation, and the sense of dependence upon a higher power has grown somewhat among us.

Something of this better acceptance of this second Fast day is due to the different manner in which the two were called. The people had no confidence in the sincerity of Mr. Buchanan's request for prayers. His personal character had not been such as to harmonize with much profession of religious sentiment, and religious words from his mouth were looked upon as only a cloak, a pretence which awakened disgust; and, in the strait into which the Nation was brought, if he had not actually assisted in bringing it there, he had certainly failed entirely to use the great powers which the nation had committed to his charge for its protection. All over the land, men had hoped that he would do something to avert the coming trouble, but day after day only brought continued vacillation and weakness; and when, instead of the longed-for trumpet-call, which should dismay the hearts of the Nation's foes, and call forth the united force of all lovers of their country to strike down the felon weapons which were aimed at the National life, there came to their ears, pitifully because so weakly, only a call for prayer, men turned away in disgust.

The present call comes to us with no such sound. The people recognize in Mr. Lincoln an honest man, whose life does not so utterly contradict his profession of a dependence upon a pure and holy God, and not even his political opponents have denied that since he has taken the Presidential Chair he has worked honestly and with his whole strength for the good of the country, using the powers committed to his charge to strengthen the things that remain, and to restore the Government from its dilapidation, under difficulties of which the majority of us have no conception. And recognizing, as the people do more and more, that we can only stand in this struggle by clinging to the Constitution, and standing by the authorities who have been constitutionally put over us, and recognizing in our President, a leader who has tried honestly to do his whole duty, whatever mistakes he may have made—when such a leader calls upon the people also to recognize the fact that all exertions are vain unless they are blessed by a Higher Power; that "except the Lord build the city, they labor in vain that build it," and to pray for that blessing with one united voice, the call touches a chord in the popular heart, which answers with alacrity.

And we must each of us carry the lesson of this thought into our own life. Pray as much as we may "that our arms may be blessed and made effectual for the reëstablishment of law, order and peace throughout our country, and that the inestimable boon of civil and religious liberty may be restored," yet should each one of us feel that prayers are of little account unless they are accompanied with worthy deeds, and that there is a great truth in the proverb that "God helps those that help themselves." There is going to be no miracle wrought for us. If law and order and peace are reëstablished throughout our country, it will be because, under God's blessing, we use the appropriate means and exert rightly the powers which He has given us. That blessing will certainly not come if we are delinquent. If sacrifices are called for, and we are unwilling to make them,—if duties are to be done and we are unwilling to do them,—if our leaders call upon us for aid, and we are too busy with our own affairs to hear or heed their call,—if each one is looking to see how little of the general burden he can take up without being disgraced,—if, worse than that, we are keen-eyed only to see how we may take advantage of the general necessity, to win place, or power, or money, for ourselves, then will it be of no use for us to pray, and we may as well let this day pass by as other days have gone.

We have faith that the prayers of the Nation will be answered, because we believe that there is in the people this spirit of self-denial and of labor. There is not so much as we could wish to see, it is true, but there cannot but be more, if the lessons of this day are duly enforced, and if the people shall attend to those teachings which come up to us from daily life, with a voice more powerful than that of any orator. The noble spirit of self-sacrifice, which is found among the people, and of which the dedication by the lamented Lyon of his fortunes, his honor and his very life to the service of his country, was but one example, though a shining one, cannot fail to bring forth a more abundant harvest of similar deeds. And from that harvest shall our national life draw new vigor enough to bring us in triumph out of our present troubles and launch us anew upon a course in which all good things shall be strengthened and flourish, and which shall be a blessing not to ourselves alone but to all the races of man.

God grant it in His own good time!

Two Great Battles in Prospect.

Two great battles, such as have never been witnessed on this continent, and rarely on any other, are now impending, and must soon be fought. On the Potomac two vast armies—numbering together near four hundred thousand men—are confronting each other, with pickets in speaking distance, and each menacing attack daily. In Missouri two other great armies, of near forty thousand men each, are hurrying to a collision. The National troops under Gen. Fremont are anxious to meet the enemy, and wipe out by their courage and prowess the memory of recent disasters; and the rebel forces, flushed with a barren victory, are equally in earnest to increase their laurels by new triumphs. That there will be immense slaughter when at either point these forces shall come in conflict, there can be no doubt. The rebel cause hangs suspended on the issue. If they shall be beaten, as we feel morally certain they will be, the great rebellion, which will occupy so prominent a place in history, will be practically subdued. A lingering campaign or two may have to be carried on,—a scattered and hopeless resistance at certain points may remain to be overcome, but the backbone of the revolt will have been broken. A victory in Missouri, and that State will be fixed as a star in the Union, and all impediments in the way of the expedition that is to sweep down the Valley of the Mississippi will be removed. If McClellan shall be victor on the Potomac, the way will be open for the central column to advance in a triumphal march to Richmond on its way to the Gulf. No rally can ever be made by the rebel Army after a defeat on the Potomac. It will disappear as the locusts before the east wind. The last hope of secession will have vanished, and the boasted Southern Confederacy will become one of those dissolving views of history that are never witnessed but once.

It has been the bane of our Northern Generals and the Northern people that they have underrated the force and position of the enemy. Whatever of disaster has occurred in the past may be largely attributable to this cause. It was the occasion of the repulse at Big Bethel, and the more melancholy repulse at Bull Run. It was the cause of the unequal struggle in Missouri, in which the heroic Lyon fell, and was the reason why reinforcements did not reach the gallant Mulligan in time to save him and his brave little Army from capture. This mistake should never be made again. The rebels, by a spasmodic but tremendous effort, have mustered *all* their available men to the frontiers. They have armed them as best they could—with a liberality worthy of a better cause, they have thus far clothed and fed them better, we apprehend, than the deserters and spies have represented. Knowing their inability to maintain a long war, it has been their policy to make it short and sharp, to compel submission to their demands by the decisive results of a single campaign. Hence all their energies, all their skill, all their resources have been diverted to the raising and concentrating an Army that, by sudden and dashing victories, should settle the great issues before the occurrence of the Autumnal storms or Winter snows. With them, therefore, it is victory or hopeless ruin, and they know it. With such a tremendous stake depending upon the issue of the coming battles, it will not do for the National forces to count upon meeting a cowardly or weak foe. No delusion, we think, exists on this subject on the line of the Potomac. We have in command there Generals of experience, of enlarged military genius, of judgment and capacity, equal to the occasion. They know and appreciate the power of the enemy, and their preparations to meet him when the time for battle shall come are on a scale that can scarcely fail of success.

We will not speculate upon the future, if these great battles shall result in the defeat of the National forces. Such an event is too remote and improbable to admit of consideration now. Still we may say that the recuperative powers, the loyalty awakened, energy of twenty millions of freemen will be equal to any emergency. New armies, if need be, will flock to the defence of the Union, and future victories will atone for any possible disaster of the present.

The Day Book.

The New-York Daily and Weekly Day Book have been suspended. The last number was issued last evening. The late proprietors claim, to have had 70,000 subscribers up to the time it was deprived by the Government of mail facilities.—*Ev. Com.*

The *Day Book* owed its entire existence to this list, and all its power of doing mischief to the mail facilities afforded by the Government. It never had any circulation at home or in the Northern States—but was somewhat extensively taken at the South, because it presented views supposed to be those of a large party at the North, and which were especially grateful to Pro-Slavery traitors and Secessionists in the Southern States. It was the only Northern paper so far as we are aware, which took the extreme Southern ground in support of Slavery, not as a necessity, but as a blessing,—and received neither countenance nor support from anybody at the North except here and there a credulous theorist, such as are scattered through every free-thinking community, and who take special delight in holding opinions which shock the general sense of justice and decency. But at the South its readers jumped to the conclusion that no Northern journal could maintain such sentiments without a very considerable Northern support,—and they were thus led to push their claims and projects with redoubled energy from the belief that they would meet with sympathy and aid among us. No newspaper in the country, except possibly the *Herald* and *News*, did more to encourage the Southern people to plunge into the Rebellion of secession, by their misrepresentations of the sentiment of the North, than the *Day Book*; and it was its constant persistency in this work of deception, even after the rebellion had become flagrant, which rendered it a matter of the most palpable necessity for the Government to refuse it any longer the only facilities it had ever enjoyed of doing any essential damage.

There was never the slightest reason to suppose that the *Day Book* could do any harm by influencing public sentiment here at home;—but it did very material injury by leading the South to rely upon an alleged Northern sympathy which had no existence, and by thus encouraging it to continue the rebellion.

Southern Citizenship.—The naturalization laws of the rebel States have been construed by its legal authorities to mean that no foreigner can become a citizen without joining and serving in the Army. This is the only way in which any man, not "native and to the manor born," can entitle himself to the rights and privileges of citizenship in that celebrated nationality. We can imagine how the frugal and industrious German, the hard-working Irishman, the thrifty Scotchman, the cautious Englishman and the liberty-loving Frenchman, will rush to embrace these terms—how patiently they will endure the privations and hardships of camp life—how earnestly they will drill, and how courageously fight for the overthrow of a Republic, the freest in the world—how they will prize the right of citizenship among a people where the aristocracy of class and caste is more inveterate even than that which drove them from their own country—where labor is social degradation, and where the poor white is held in deeper contempt, if possible, than even the slaves themselves. We can imagine too, how the Confederate treasury will be filled by heaps of emigrant gold, and the Confederate Army swollen by thousands upon thousands of hardy emigrants, who swing out from the political and social oppressions of the Old World to find freedom, social equality and thrift in the New. Emigrants, ready to fight, bare-headed and bare-footed, with lean rations and leaner pay, for freedom against the free, and in favor of a Republic based upon Slavery—a new civilization resting upon the everlasting bondage"—will do well to run the blockade, and enlist under Jeff. Davis.

Improper Interference.—We see notices in sundry quarters of public meetings held to sustain military officers against their superiors. A meeting of citizens of Pennsylvania was held a few days since to "demand the immediate release" of Col. Einstein, who, it seems, has been placed under arrest for some offence, and is awaiting his trial. These citizens declare him to be a "man of strict integrity, and a profound soldier from practice," and they "protest" against the treatment he has received. So also in Ironton, Mo., a meeting of the "commissioned officers of the Twenty-first Regiment of U. S. Volunteers" was held lately to sustain Gen. Fremont, as a "great military chieftain," and to protest against the "efforts being made to effect his removal."

No more certain way could possibly be devised to insure the speedy destruction of the best Army the world ever saw, than the course indicated in these meetings. They strike at the root of everything like discipline, and render it utterly impossible to maintain subordination or to enforce respect to rightful authority. In the Missouri case the offence is still more flagrant than in the other, because it is committed by officers of the Army, and looks like an attempt to sustain the Commanding General in direct conflict with the Government from which he holds his commission. We have too high an opinion of the loyalty and patriotism of Gen. Fremont to suppose that he will countenance, for a moment, any such ill-timed and improper interference on his behalf. He ought to punish it as a dangerous infraction of discipline.

From Richmond, via Paris.—We are indebted to a Frenchman, who writes a letter from Richmond to the last number of the Paris *Revue Contemporaine*, for two valuable pieces of information. "It is very curious and very sad," he writes, "to learn that Lincoln and Davis, the two Presidents, are very closely related, *having married sisters!*" This relationship, he goes on to state, had inspired hopes of an arrangement of [illegible] between the two sections—[illegible] vain; and such, he concludes, [illegible] of civil war.

The next piece of information [illegible] respect to the number of [illegible] He tells the European [illegible] was not to be counted [illegible] informed by [illegible] of attending to the [illegible] field till [illegible] three thousand three hundred, and were then far from having finished their task!" These would be interesting facts—if true.

CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

THANKS FROM A PRINCE—A LETTER FROM SECRETARY CHASE—APPROPRIATION FOR THE HEBREW BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

The Board held a special meeting last evening, President GENET in the Chair.

A communication was received from the Mayor, inclosing a letter of thanks (before published) from Prince NAPOLEON, for the hospitality extended to him by the City authorities.

The Mayor also submitted a correspondence held between himself and the United States Treasury Department, relative to the reimbursement of moneys advanced by the City for National purposes. The purport of the letter from the Treasury Department is that Congress has not yet taken any action with reference to the reimbursement of moneys expended by "cities" for National purposes, but that on a proper representation of the claim at the appropriate time, it will, doubtless, be recognized, as has been done in reference to moneys expended by "States." The report of the Finance Committee in favor of appropriating $30,000 to the Hebrew Benevolent Society, for the erection of a hospital, was adopted. A resolution was adopted that the Board hereafter hold stated sessions on Monday and Thursday of each week, commencing on Monday next. Considerable routine business was transacted, and the Board adjourned. The following is a copy of the correspondence between the Mayor and the Secretary of the Treasury, referred to above:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Sept. 20, 1861.

To the Honorable the Common Council:

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to transmit herewith to the Common Council the copy of a correspondence had by me with the Treasury Department of the United States relative to the reimbursement of moneys advanced by the City for National purposes.

FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

[Copy.] MAYOR'L OFFICE, NEW-YORK, 16th Aug., 1861.

Hon. Salmon P. Chase, Secretary of the Treasury:

DEAR SIR: On behalf of the Corporation of the City of New-York, I would call your attention, as the head of the Fiscal Department of the Government, to a transaction of which you are doubtless cognizant through the usual channels of public information.

At the time of the assumption of their present hostile attitude by a portion of the States, I felt it incumbent to recommend to the corporate authorities of the City an advance of $1,000,000 in aid of the general objects connected with the support of the Government. The appropriation was promptly made, and I beg to transmit to you herewith copies of my Message and the ordinance passed by the Common Council, in accordance with its recommendations.

Of the million thus appropriated, the sum of $750,000 was applied to the purchase of arms, equipments, and supplies, for troops raised at the call of the President, and taken into the service of the United States; and the City now holds the vouchers, ready to be produced at your call, which will show such disposition of the funds in question.

I submit that the advances thus made by the Corporation of the City of New-York, at a most critical period, are the basis of a claim for reimbursement by the Government. The meritorious nature of the claim is beyond dispute, and I am confident that the time and manner of repayment are the only questions you will consider. On these points I await the favor of your reply. I am, with great respect,

FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, April 22, 1861.

Gentlemen of the Common Council:

Events of a most extraordinary character have been precipitated upon the country. Military aggressions have been commenced against the Federal authorities within the borders of the American Union, which threaten, in their extent and character, to subvert our institutions, destroy our commerce, and lay waste our homes and firesides. It is a war, apparently, not of self-protection upon the side of the belligerents, but of active hostility against the property, the honor and the continuance of the Government under which we live.

This City is the metropolis of the American Union. It is the great centre of all that constitutes the might, and power and strength of the nation. It is distinguished not only for the supremacy of numbers, but for wealth, intelligence, patriotism and liberality; and it has been peculiarly distinguished for its unfaltering adherence to the local institutions and constitutional rights of our brethren of the South.

It is our interest, therefore, as it is our duty and our right, to speak out boldly, and to act promptly, at this critical emergency in the affairs of the country. Representing the Corporation of the City, it devolves upon us to make proper provision for the public exigencies so far as New-York is concerned. Funds are required to equip and support the tens of thousands of our noble citizens now enlisting and volunteering for the war.

It is true, our opulent classes are coming forward with characteristic liberality, but no one class should bear this burden. Every man among us is willing to participate, not only in the fighting, but in the expense. To make it equal, therefore, that all may share in the honor of the conflict, the Corporation should raise by tax a sum sufficient to cover the whole expenditure. The extent of this sum of course cannot now be ascertained; but that sufficient means may be provided at once, I recommend the immediate appropriation of one million dollars. I am aware that the tax levy, as adopted by the Legislature, contemplated no expenditure on this account; but what of that? A noble people, who are willing to give up their blood for such a cause, should be allowed to tax themselves without permission, and I have no fear that a responsibility now assumed for such an object will not meet with the hearty approval of the next Legislature. At any rate, this is not a time to give heed to technical difficulties. Let us vote the required funds and trust to the patriotism of the people to sustain us. If the sum is not now in the Treasury, the banks will doubtless proffer the amount upon the credit of the City. Mhese institutions are in the hands of patriotic men, who will make common cause with the people in a cause so dear to us all.

FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

A copy of the ordinance passed by the Common Council on the Mayor's recommendation accompanies the letter.

The following is the reply of the Treasury Department:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, THIRD AUDITOR'S Office, Aug 20, 1861.

SIR: Your letter of the 16th inst., addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury, has been by him referred to this Office for reply.

You state that in accordance with the recommendations contained in your Message addressed to the corporate authorities of the City of New-York on the 22d April, 1861, an appropriation of one million dollars in aid of the general objects connected with the support of the Government was made by ordinance of the Common Council, of which ordinance you furnish a copy, and that of the sum thus appropriated seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars was applied to the purchase of arms, equipments and supplies for the troops raised at the call of the President, and taken into the service of the United States, and the City now holds the vouchers ready to be produced, which will show such a disposition of the funds in question. You submit, therefore, that the advances thus made are the basis of a claim for reimbursement by the Government; and you request to be informed with regard to the time and manner of repayment. Accordingly I have the honor to inform you that the only action taken by Congress at the recent special session, with reference to the repayment of expences incurred in equipping, subsisting, &c., troops called into the service of the United States, was an appropriation in the Army Appropriation act of July 17, 1861, for "amount required to the *States* expences incurred on account of volunteers called into the field," and an "Act to indemnify the States for expences incurred by them in defence of the United States," approved July 27, 1861. In each of these statutes you will observe the repayment is limited to expenditures incurred by the "States." It is clear that necessary and proper expenditures incurred by municipal authorities, under the circumstances you mention, commend themselves to the favorable consideration of Congress; and it is not doubted that when the matter is presented for the consideration of that body, such legislation will be had. But, until such regulation is had I am not aware of any provision that can be made by the Executive for repayment of the expenditures referred to. I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

R. J. STIMSON, Auditor.

Hon. FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor, New-York.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

A NICE STREET JOB NIPPED—A DULL SESSION.

At the meeting of the Board last evening, a long discussion arose on a question of concurring with the Aldermen in the appropriation of $2,930 for the regulating, grading and curbing of Fifty-fifth-street, from Avenue A to East River. Councilmen LENT and PINCKNEY denounced the measure as an attempt to take at least $1,000 illegally from the City Treasury for the benefit of property holders. There had been no legal authority for ordering the paving, flagging and guttering, and this was a palpable effort to make the City pay for what was really chargeable to the property holders. After a tedious succession of motions to amend, postpone, recommit, &c., the motion to concur was lost for want of a constitutional vote.

The Board concurred with the Aldermen in paying $4,100 to McSpeddon & Baker for printing.

The Board occupied the evening in trivial and important discussions.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

TRIAL OF A DUMMY ENGINE ON THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—The new dummy engine, just completed by the Hudson River Railroad Company, for running cars from the station at Thirty-first-street to the depôt in Chambers-street, was subjected to a trial of its merits, yesterday, in presence of a majority of the members of the Common Council, and other citizens. The Railroad Company have spent much time and money in perfecting the improvements contained in this engine, and, in the unanimous judgment of those who witnessed its operation yesterday, they have now attained complete success. The dummy is entirely free from any possible objection that can be urged against it as a street-engine; in fact, it is more safe, and less a nuisance, than the horse-cars now in use, while at the same time it is sufficiently powerful to meet the wants of the Railroad Company. The engine is entirely concealed from view in a car resembling a passenger-car; no smoke or steam is emitted, (the former being avoided by the use of coke, and the latter being condensed as fast as used, by passing through a water-tank with which the car is lined,) and yet it is capable of drawing ten loaded cars at the lawful rate of speed, and can be stopped almost instantaneously. In the trial trip from Chambers-street to Thirty-first-street, yesterday, three cars were attached, loaded with passengers, and, by actual test, the train was brought to a dead stand, while moving at the legal rate of speed, in *three seconds and a half*. The train was several times stopped in a distance of from four to six feet from the time the signal was given. So far as danger to pedestrians is concerned, it was pronounced by all to be superior to horse-power, while its liability to frighten horses is no greater than that of an ordinary passenger-car. It appears that the Hudson River Railroad were several years ago permitted, by resolution of the Common Council, to run a dummy engine between their two stations, which they did for a short time; but, owing to a want of capacity and other defects in the dummies then in use, they were finally abandoned, and the old horse-power was again resorted to. And now when, at a great expense, they have just overcome the difficulties, and are about to restore the dummy, the Board of Aldermen have rescinded the resolution allowing them to use it. The rescinding resolution is now before the Board of Councilmen for their indorsement, which, judging from the opinions expressed yesterday, it will never get.

A POLICY DEALER ARRESTED.—PETER RYERSON, a man 25 years of age, was arrested by Roundsman BOWLES, of the Twenty-second Ward, charged with being a policy-dealer. Upon this case Police Captain SLOTT reports at Head-quarters: "PETER RYERSON, the prisoner, kept a policy shop in an out-of-the-way place in Forty-third-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, which, from its privacy, had become a resort of numbers of our carpet-factory operatives, who, in these hard times, were enticed into risking their small earnings in the chance game of policy, thereby causing poverty and consequent want and misery in such a noticeable manner as to call for the interference of the Police. Roundsman BOWLES was directed to attend to the matter, and succeeded not only in arresting the proprietor, but also a witness named HUGH K. MCCULLOCH, who proved to be a runner for some sixteen smaller places." The prisoners were taken before Alderman FREAR, who held RYERSON to answer, and detained MCCULLOCH as a witness.

A CAPTAIN OF VOLUNTEERS IN TROUBLE.—Col. LIONEL J. D'EPINEUL, commanding a regiment of Zouaves, encamped on Staten Island, yesterday preferred a charge against CHARLES DAILLEY, an acting Captain in the organization, charging him with the theft of two Zouave uniforms valued at $85. DAILLEY had enlisted about 30 men and delivered them to the Colonel in camp, who was so much gratified that he presented the uniforms as a token of his appreciation. The Captain, however, being given to speculation, withdrew his recruits from Col. D'EPINEUL's command and transferred them to another Colonel, from whom he received $3 for each man. This fact coming to D'EPINEUL's ears, he adopted measures to punish DAILLEY, and brought the charge of larceny against him. The accused was arrested by officer BLUNT, of the Lower Police Court, and Justice KELLY held him for examination. One of Col. D'EPINEUL's Lieutenants was implicated in the alleged theft, but the evidence against him not being clear, the charge was dismissed.

FLORA TEMPLE RELEASED FROM BAIL.—This famous trotting mare, which was libeled some time ago, on the ground that her owner, WM. MCDONALD, of Baltimore, was in the Secession Army, and was striving to get possession of his mare, was yesterday surrendered to her owner by ETHAN ALLEN, United States Assistant District-Attorney. Mr. MCDONALD appeared in person at the District-Attorney's Office, with credentials of his loyalty from the United States District-Attorney and Provost Marshal, and other eminent citizens of Baltimore. His own evidence was taken before the Prize Commissioners, in which it appears that he has always been loyal to the Government. The District-Attorney therefore consented to cancel the bonds in the case ($5,000) and to dismiss the complaint. GEO. PECKHAM, Esq., proctor for the claimant, consenting to the entry of probable cause. The mare was immediately taken to Baltimore by her owner.

A VOLUNTEER SUPPOSED TO BE FATALLY BEATEN.—About 10 o'clock on Tuesday night, HENRY MEYER, a volunteer in the United States Army, while passing through Eighth-avenue, near Sixty-sixth-street, was knocked down, as is charged, by PETER GEYNN, an Irish laborer, who struck him on the head with the handle of a pick-axe, which fractured his skull, thereby rendering him helpless and insensible. After rifling the pockets of his victim, GEYNN ran away, but was arrested soon afterwards by Officer HAAS, of the Twenty-third Precinct. Alderman FARLEY committed the prisoner for trial. MEYER was conveyed to Bellevue Hospital, and his recovery is considered very uncertain.

FATAL CASUALTY.—Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest at No. 24 Little West Twelfth-street, on the body of DANIEL DEMPSEY, who died from the effects of injuries. On Saturday last, deceased was driving a fractious horse down a hill, in Jersey, when he was thrown out, and falling before the wheel of the vehicle, it passed over his body, and fatally injured him. Word was sent to Mrs. DEMPSEY, who removed her husband home, where he died Tuesday evening. The jury rendered a verdict of accidental death. Deceased was 36 years of age, and a native of Ireland.

BREAKING INTO A DINING-SALOON.—MICHAEL MCMACKEN, a Canadian, was arrested yesterday by Officer KNIGHT, of the Ninth Ward Police, charged with forcing an entrance to the dining-saloon of THOS. O'BRIEN, No. 97 Sixth-avenue, by means of breaking out a basement window. When arrested the prisoner had in his possession a clock and two boxes of cigars, valued in the aggregate at $55, which he had stolen from the place. He was arraigned before Justice CONNOLLY, who locked him up for trial.

ASSAULT WITH A PITCHFORK.—Two men, named WILLIAM FARNAN and JOHN MCDOWD, had an altercation near Washington Parade-ground on Tuesday evening, and MCDOWD, who had a pitchfork in his hand, struck FARNAN on the head, inflicting a dangerous wound. The injured man was conveyed to the New-York Hospital by Officer CONNELL, of the Fifteenth Ward Police. The assailant has not yet been arrested.

ARREST OF AN ESCAPED CONVICT.—JAMES H. WILLIAMS, a colored man, 24 years of age, was arrested by Officer WARD, of the Nineteenth Precinct, charged with being an escaped convict from Sing-Sing State Prison. By his own confession, he had been sentenced to serve ten years in prison, nine years and three months of which time he had already served. WILLIAMS will be sent back to serve the State for the balance of his term.

A BOATMAN DROWNED.—EDWARD PICKER, a Fulton Market boatman, 18 years of age, was drowned on Tuesday afternoon, while bathing in the Bay, off Bedloe's Island. His body was recovered by one of his companions, and conveyed to his late residence, at Fulton Market, where Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest. A verdict of accidental death was rendered by the jury. Deceased was a native of England.

KILLED BY FALLING THROUGH A HATCHWAY.—An inquest was held, yesterday, at the New-York Hospital, by Coroner SCHIRMER, on the body of GOTTLEIB DOEFELE, a German, 29 years of age, who died from injuries received by falling through the hatchway of premises No. 168 Fulton-street, where he was employed. The accident occurred on Tuesday.

THE I. O. OF O. F.S AND THE GOVERNMENT LOAN.—Allegheny Lodge, I. O. of O. F., of this City, at the meeting held in their rooms, No. 193 Bowery, last Friday night passed a resolution investing $1,000 of their funds in the Government notes.

FIRE IN CHRISTIE-STREET.—Yesterday morning a fire was discovered on the third floor of the tenement house, No. 86 Christie-street. The damage sustained amounted to $200; no insurance.

FIRE IN ROSE-STREET.—A small fire took place in the tenement house No. 39 Rose-street, about 11 o'clock yesterday forenoon. Damage trifling.

Fire in Jersey City.

Yesterday morning, about 8½ o'clock, a fire broke out on the Paterson Dock, which was occasioned by the explosion of a barrel of Kerosene oil. There were some two thousand barrels on the dock at the time, and but for the prompt and energetic conduct of the firemen, nothing could have saved the great railway depôt and the shipping from being involved in the general conflagration.

The other barrels were successfully removed, and the fire was got under after three hours' laborious work on the part of the firemen and others, who took an active part in its reduction. There is no knowing as yet whether the property was insured or not, as the owners reside in the western counties, and forward it to Jersey City for disposal by sale and exportation. This is the second great fire which has lately occurred through the explosion of this dangerous fluid. At the last explosion, three lives were lost and others dangerously injured; but very fortunately there were no accidents at this. Unless some means are taken to prevent these dreadful occurrences of fire, Jersey City will some time or other be enveloped in the catastrophes which attend them.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....SEPT. 25, 1861.

$5,000	U. S. 6s, '67	90½	17	N. Y. Cen. R.	73¾
25,000	U. S. 6s, '81 Reg.	90¾	950	do	73¾
20,000	do	90½	150	do s10	73¾
1,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Coup	91½	150	do b30	73¾
8,000	do	91	50	do b10	73¾
2,000	U. S. 6s, '74 Cou.	80½	5	Hud. River R.	33
7,000	U. S. 6s, '62	95½	300	Clev.&Tol. R. s30	29¼
80,000	Treas. 6 ₱c. 2 Year	98	250	Erie Railway	25¾
2,000	Ohio State 6s, '60.	89¾	150	do b60	25¾
3,000	Ill. Canal Bds. '60	80½	50	Reading Railroad	35
3,000	Ill. Canal R. Bds.	81½	100	do s10	34¾
5,000	Ken. St. 6s s14	75½	250	M. So. & N. I. G. S.	31
5,000	N. C. State 6s	61½	5	do	30¾
13,000	Mo. State 6s	42¾	7	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	65½
13,000	do	42½	10	do	65¼
10,000	do b30	42¾	100	Clev. & Pitts. R.	9¾
18,000	do s3	42¾	50	do	9½
5,500	Cal. St. 7s	80	50	Galena & Chi. R.	69¾
1,000	Ill. Cen. R. bs.	92½	250	do	69¼
1,000	C. & N. W. 1st m.	38	50	do s60	68
3	Hanover Bank	67	50	do s30	68¾
5	Park Bank	92	100	do s3	69¼
9	Corn Ex. Bank	88	100	Chicago & R. I. R. s4	44
45	Pacific M. S. Co.	84¾	50	do s5	43¾
100	do s30	84¾	20	Chi., Bur. & Q. R.	61½
50	do b30	85	25	Mil.& P.du Chien R.	17¾
20	do	85	50	do	17¼
5	Del. & Hud. Can. Co.	84¾			

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	U.S. 5s, '65	87½	50	N. Y. Central R.	73¾
1,000	do	87¾	35	do	73¾
5,000	U. S. 6s, '81 Coup	91½	100	Mich.So.& N.I.G.S.	31
15,000	Tr. 6 ₱c. 2 Year	98¼	100	do	31¼
3,000	Ohio State 6s, '60.	89½	100	Pac. M. Stm. Co.	85
5,000	La. State 6s	56	50	do s30	85
2,000	Missouri State 6s.	42¾	163	do	85¼
5,000	do	43	50	do s30	85¼
5,000	Indiana State 5s.	77½	100	do	86
5,000	Ill. Coup. bds, '79	84	50	do s30	86
1,000	Br. C. W. Loan	98	100	Clev. & Pitts. R.	10
5,000	Hud.R. 1st M. Bs.	103½	15	Clev. and Toledo R.	29¾
50	Mill.&Pra.DuCh.R.	17¾			

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 25—P. M.

The Stock Exchange, to-day, ruled in prices much the same as on Tuesday. At the early Board, Missouri State 6 ₱ cents. and two or three of the Railway Shares were ⅛@¼ ₱ cent. lower, but this decline was recovered later in the day. About $100,000 Treasury Notes of 1863 were taken at the early Board, at 98 ₱ cent., and some heavier amounts by private sale at the same figure. In the afternoon the price recovered to 98⅛@98¼ ₱ cent. The decline yesterday and the day before, and the resulting offers to sell this morning, are now said to be less on the pressure of actual supply than on a rumor that the arrangement of the 15th of August, for receiving those Notes from the Associate Banks in part payment of the second instalment of $50,000,000 of 7.30 ₱ cent. Treasury Bonds, would be changed by the Department. We cannot find that there is any substantial authority for this, although it is possible that both sales and repurchases at a small profit have been made since Saturday on the mere chance that an alteration of the programme of the 15th of August may be made. It is quite certain that Mr. CHASE will make no effort to break faith with his original promises on this or any other point connected with the negotiation of the 15th of August.

Late this afternoon the Share list left off very firm—quite up to the prices of Tuesday afternoon, viz.:

Central	73¾	Illinois Central	66
Erie	26	Pacific	86
Toledo	29¾	Missouris	43¼
Galena	69¾	United States 6s, 1881	91½
Rock Island	44½	Treasury Notes, 1863	98¼

There will be no session of the Stock Exchange Board to-morrow, on account of Fast Day and the Merchants' and Corn Exchanges will be closed. The Banks, Sub-Treasury and Brokers, offices will also be closed.

The Exchanges on London and Paris closed weaker for the *Africa's* mails, this morning, than our quotations of yesterday afternoon. A leading banking name on London sold at 108 ₱ cent., and the Bankers' quotations to-day is 108@108½, and Merchant bills 106½@107½ ₱ cent.

The Executive Committee of the Associated Banks of the three Atlantic cities held a long session at the Bank of Commerce to-day, preliminary to the second subscription to the 7.30 ₱ cent. Loan; the delegates from Boston and Philadelphia being present. As far as we are advised the utmost good feeling prevailed, and there is little question that the second $50,000,000 will be guaranteed to the Treasury under the terms of the required agreements, nor is there any probability that any attempt to badger or restrict the Secretary on the subject of his circulating United States Notes will be listened to by the great majority of the Associated Bankers. This majority share in none of the captious and ill-timed theories indulged against this circulation by certain pamphleteers who have made themselves conspicuous in the matter, after being voted down by the Bank Conference in August. As to any threats of a new participation in the Second Guaranty, if the demand circulation be not abandoned, as intimated through one of the many papers, they are simply contemptible.

The following are the bids of the City Bank shares to-day:

Manhattan	110	Hanover	67
Merchants	85	Metropolitan	85¼
America	97½	Shoe & Leather	85
City	105	Corn Exchange	82
State of New-York	78	St. Nicholas	65
Commerce	78	Marine	73
American Exchange	80¾	Importers & Traders	78
Bank of the Republic	80	Park	90
Bank of North America	80½		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Central sixes	91	Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. firsts	82
Erie firsts, '68	103	Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. seconds	60
Erie seconds, Ext. '64	99	Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. As.bds.	53
Erie seconds, '79	99	N. Indiana firsts	81½
Erie thirds, '83	84	N. Ind. Goshen Line	75½
Buf.,N.Y.& Erie firsts	60	Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c., '75	92¼
Hudson firsts '69	103½	T. H. & A. firsts, 7 ₱ c.	53
Hud. seconds, S. F. '85	96	T. H. & A. 2ds, 8 ₱ c., '70	18
Hudson thirds, '75	79½	L. C. & Mil. L. G B's	11½
Hudson convert., '67	70	Chi. & N. W. S. F.	81
Harlem firsts, '69-73	93	Han. & St. Jo. firsts	29
Harlem seconds, '64	90	Chic. & R. Island firsts	92
Harlem thirds, '68	70	L. E. & Wabash firsts	66
Mich. Cen. 8 ₱ c., '69-72	90	L. E. & Wabash seconds	32
Mich. Cen. N.F. 8 ₱ c. '82	97	Cle. & Tol. firsts, S. F.	74
Chic, B. & Q. 8 ₱ c.	92		

A number of additions are made to the Stock Exchange firms on the Street. Messrs. JOSEPH BRANDON & SON, one of the wealthiest firms in the Commission Brokerage, retire from business in the course of a few days. Mr. H. W LOW, recently with them, and a member of the Board, has formed a partnership with Mr. J. P. LAZARUS, at No. 23 William-street. Mr. W. J. HENDERSON, also with them, and recently elected to the Board, forms a partnership with Mr. P. B. MARQUIS, Beaver-street, in the old office of BRANDON & SON. Mr. R. W. MARTIN, late with ASHLEY & NORRIS, has been admitted to the Board, and takes an office at No. 22 William-street.

The *Persia's* letters and circulars to-day received, although anticipated in part by the telegraph from Cape Race, add to the ease in our Money Market, in advising the great abundance and low price of capital in London. The *Persia* and *Saxonia* bring $222,000 in gold.

The business at the Sub-Treasury to-day was as follows:

Total receipts	$1,137,024 14
Total payments	1,419,971 88
Total balance	14,500,877 19

Included in the receipts were $384,600 for Treasury Notes, and $11,000 for Customs.

The Coupons due Aug. 1, 1861, of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Toledo and Illinois and Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroad Companies will be paid at the Bank, of the Republic on the 1st of October next.

Messrs. TAYLOR BROTHERS are now supplying the new 7 3-10 Treasury Notes for the "Patriotic Loan."

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Sept. 25.

Stocks dull. Pennsylvania State Fives, 74½; Reading Railroad, 17⅛, Morris Canal, 35¾; Long Island Railroad, 8¼; Pennsylvania Railroad, 37¾. Sight Exchange on New-York unchanged.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Sept. 25, 1861—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 25,712 bbls. Flour, 453 bbls. Corn Meal, 147,717 bushels Wheat, 225,393 bushels Corn, 7,201 bushels Rye, 2,010 bushels Barley, 6,680 bushels Oats, 6,675 bushels Malt, 349 pkgs. Provisions, and 257 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales, 50 bbls. at $5 25 for Pots and Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, this morning, 1,090 bbls., including 829 bbls. Pots and 261 bbls. Pearls.

BEESWAX—Sales 1,000 lbs. Western Yellow at 31c. ₱ lb.

COAL—Has been inactive at unchanged prices.

COFFEE—Rio has been freely purchased at slightly improved prices. Sales 5,300 bags, chiefly at from 15c.@15¾c., with a small lot at 16c. ₱ lb. Other kinds have been inactive; 150 bags St. Domingo changed hands at 14¾c.@15c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—Has been quiet at previous figures. Middling Uplands at 21¾c.@21½c. ₱ lb. Sales, 900 bales.

DRY GOODS—The auction sales to-day were rather spiritless. The most successful was one of Ribbons, a pretty extensive catalogue of which was offered and disposed of at very fair prices. Shawls sold comparatively well also, but Dress Goods, Embroideries, &c., were not in much favor, and brought low prices.

FLOUR AND MEAL—A good inquiry prevails, to-day, for shipping brands of State and Western Flour, prices of which have advanced 5c.@10c. ₱ bbl. Holders have been less eager to sell at the improvement. The demand for trade brands is increasing gradually, and the market for such exhibits rather more firmness. Superfine grades of Flour are scarce and wanted. Sales 26,700 bbls., including superfine State, at $5 25@$5 40; ordinary to choice extra State, at $5 45@$5 75, mainly at $5 55@$5 60; rejected do. do., at $5 10@$5 35; Superfine Western, at $5 25@$5 35; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $5 45@$6 40; extra Indiana and Michigan, at $5 50@$6 50; inferior extra Ohio at $5 60@$5 70; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 75@$5 90 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 25@$5 40
Extra State	5 45@ 5 75
Superfine Western	5 25@ 5 35
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 45@ 6 40
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 50@ 6 50
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 60@ 5 70
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brand	5 75@ 5 90
Extra Ohio, trade brands	6 00@ 6 50
Fancy Genesee	5 80@ 5 95
Extra Genesee	6 00@ 7 00
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 65@ 7 00

Southern Flour is unchanged. Sales 2,100 bbls., at $5 55@$6 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c., and $6 05@$8 50 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is doing better to-day. Sales 1,150 bbls., including superfine at $5 20@$5 30; extra at $5 55@$6 50 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is quiet at $2 75@$4 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal continues in demand, at $2 75@$2 80 for Jersey; $2 90 for Marsh's Caloric, afloat, and $3 10@$3 15 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been less freely offered to-day, and, having been actively sought after by shippers, it has advanced in price, the market closing buoyantly, especially for prime lots of Winter Red and Milwaukee Club, which are most wanted for export. The day's sales add up 298,000 bushels, part to arrive, including White Canada on private terms; White Western at $1 32@$1 38; Amber Western at $1 32; Red Western, poor to very choice, (Winter,) at $1 24 @ $1 31; Amber Wisconsin and Iowa at $1 20@$1 22½, the latter an extreme rate for a small lot of very handsome, most of the sales having been made at $1 20@$1 21; Milwaukee Club, unsound to very choice, at $1 12@$1 20; Racine Spring, at $1 14@$1 18; Chicago Spring, $1 10@$1 18; White State on private terms; Red do. at $1 25@$1 28; White Kentucky $1 28@$1 40, the latter rate for very choice, delivered, and Amber Kentucky at $1 28 ₱ bushel. Corn opened briskly at an advance of 1c.@2c., but closed heavily—the improvement having been partially lost. Sales 225,000 bushels, at 50c.@54c. for very poor to very choice mixed Western, closing at 52½c.@53c. for sound; 56c. for Western Yellow, and 58c.@59c. for do. White, ₱ bushel. Oats continue in fair demand, including Canadian at 32½c.@34c.; Western, 34½c.@35½c., and State at 35c.@35½c., ₱ bushel. Rye is salable at 70c.@75c. ₱ bushel; sales, 3,000 bushels Northern, at 74c. ₱ bushel. Barley is quiet and nominal.

Export of Breadstuffs to Great Britain and Ireland, from Sept. 1, 1861,

From	To date.	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu
New-York	Sept. 20, '61	13,631	382,034	895,358
New-Orleans	Sept. 1, '61			
Philadelphia	Sept. 12, '61	9,597	54,796	44,553
Baltimore	Sept. 12, '61		13,494	
Boston	Sept. 13, '61	4,626		14,244
Other Ports	Sept. 6, '61			
Total		27,854	450,324	954,155
To about same period, 1860		136,331	1,402,155	160,424
To about same period, 1859		8,903	2,900	
To about same period, 1858		14,787	49,454	22,055

To the Continent:

	Bbls. Flour.	Bu. Wheat.	Bu. Corn.
From New-York, to Sept. 10, 1861	22,471	325,979	87,713
From other Ports, to latest dates	55		

HAY—North River continues in request at 45c.@62½c. ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are in moderate demand at about former rates. We quote new at 20c.@24c.; last year's crop at 14c.@20c. ₱ lb. Mr. TURNER says: "The bulk of the crop is now harvested, but it comes forward very slowly. The total yield is not expected to exceed 40,000 bales, against 65,000 bales for last year. Sales are to a fair extent, at 22c.@25c. for good to prime Connecticut River, and 18c.@25c. for good and prime Western, the latter an extreme rate, the chief sales being at 20c. Yearlings are firm at 15c.@18c. for fair to good; 1859 dull, at 6c.@9c.; older growths quiet at 2c.@5c., according to quality. The exports have been here as follows: To London, 71 bales; and to Liverpool 131 bales. Total for week, 202 bales; previously reported, 13,045 bales. Total since Jan. 1, 13,247 bales.

HIDES—Are in good request at advancing prices. Buenos Ayres are up to 21c., Orinoco 19½c.@20c., ₱ lb., 6 months' credit. Stock of all kinds 423,000, against 236,000 same time last year.

LATHS—Eastern are scarce and in demand at $1 12½@$1 15 ₱ thousand.

LEATHER—Sole is in fair request at buoyant prices.

OILS—The principal inquiry has been for Fish and Olive Oils, prices of which favor sellers. We quote Crude Sperm at $1 22@$1 26, according to quality; Crude Whale at 40c.@44c.; Olive, $1 15; Linseed at 59c.@60c.; Red at 52c.@53c., Crude Petroleum, 15½c.@17c.; Refined do., 45c.@60c., and Crude Cotton Seed at 48c. ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in moderate demand, to-day, at about previous quotations. Sales, 900 bbls., at $14 50@$14 62½ for Mess, $13 25 for thin Mess, and $9 75@$10 for Prime, ₱ bbl.; Cut Meats are in request, at 5½c.@6½c. for Hams, and 4½c.@5c. for Shoulders, and 6½c. for smoked sides, ₱ lb. Lard is more active; sales 1,100 tcs. and bbls. poor to choice, at 8¾c.@9¾c. ₱ lb. Beef is quiet, yet steady; sales since our last, 180 bbls., at $12 50@$13 50 for extra Mess, $10@$11 50 for repacked Mess, ₱ bbl. The Government contract for Mess Beef has been awarded, in part, to parties who propose to furnish Chicago Mess of good quality, at $10 70@$10 75 ₱ bbl., instead of extra Mess of the packing of last year and this year, at much higher figures, the market being completely bare of such extra Mess as would meet the requirements of the Government. The Beef that is to be furnished is to be subject to inspection. Beef Hams at $14@$15 ₱ bbl. Butter is salable at 7½c.@10½c. for Western, and 9c.@14c. for State, ₱ lb. Cheese is inquired for at 5c.@7½c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales, to-day, 100 tcs. at $7 25@$7 75, ₱ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Sales to-day, 1,350 hhds., including Cuba, at 7¾c.@8¾c., and Porto Rico, at 8¾c.@9c.; also, 640 boxes Havana, at 7¾c.@9½c. ₱ lb. Market firm.

TALLOW—Sales 38,000 lbs., at 8¾c.@9c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 850 bbls., at 20c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The high rates claimed by shipowners continue to check export movements. Engagement to-day have been moderate. We quote: For Liverpool—Flour, 2s. 9d.@3s. ₱ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 12½d.@13d. ₱ bushel; Corn, 12d.@12½d. ₱ bushel. Pork, 3s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 6s. ₱ tierce; Lard and Butter, 37s. 6d.@40s.; Cheese, 45s.; Tobacco, 37s. 6d.@40s.; Tallow, 30s. ₱ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 3s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 12½d.@13½d. ₱ bushel; Cheese, 50s.; Bacon and Lard, 35s.@40s.; Tallow, 32s. 6d.@35s. ₱ ton. For London—Flour, 4s. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 13½d.@14d. ₱ bushel; Pork, 4s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 7s. ₱ trc.; Butter and Cheese, 45s.; Bacon and Lard, 40s.; Tobacco, 50s.; Tallow, 35s. ₱ ton; Hops, ¾d. ₱ lb. For Bristol—Wheat, in bulk, at 12½d. ₱ bushel. For Havre—Flour, at 85c. ₱ bbl.; Wheat, in shipper's bags, at 23½c.@24c. ₱ bushel. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: A bark, 469 tons, to London, about 2,500 bbls. Petroleum; a bark, 437 tons, to Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, Lumber, $20, and Measurement Goods, 20c. ₱ foot; a British brig, 135 tons, to Carthagena and Savanilla, 90c. ₱ bbl.; a schooner, 287 tons, from Elizabethport to St. Thomas, Coal, $5, and back from Ragged Island to New-York, Salt, 8c.; a schooner, 200 tons, from Turk's Island to New-York, Salt, 7½c.; a British schooner, 1,400 bbls., to Inagua and back, $1,300; a schooner, 1,500 bbls., to the Windward and back, $1,400; a British schooner, 100 tons, to the Windward, 80c. ₱ bbl.; a British brig, 119 tons, to North side Cuba and back, $1,550; a brig, 245 tons, to the Mediterranean, on private terms.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

The WEEKLY TIMES is published every THURSDAY MORNING, and may be had at the count in wrappers ready for mailing.

CONTENTS OF No. 3,123, PUBLISHED THIS MORNING:

I.—RECORD OF THE WEEK—A Complete Summary of the News of the Week, both Foreign and Domestic.

II.—THE SILVER CORD—A Conclusion of this Powerful Story, by SHIRLEY BROOKS.

III.—SHORT TALES AND INTERESTING PARAGRAPHS, compiled from Foreign Exchanges.

IV.—A CAREFULLY PREPARED COLUMN OF AGRICULTURAL AND DOMESTIC INTEREST.

V.—CAMP CORRESPONDENCE.—From Fremont's Command—From Fortress Monroe—How Lexington was Surrendered.

VI.—THE POLITICAL PRISONERS—A Day at Fort Lafayette, with a List of its Inmates.

VII.—SUGGESTIONS FROM A PATRIOTIC AMERICAN ABROAD—THE WOUNDED AT SPRINGFIELD.

VIII.—LEADING ARTICLES.—The Fall of Lexington—Favorable Condition of the National Finances—Western Virginia—The Battle at Gauley River—Kentucky Rebels at Fort Lafayette—Kentucky among the Breakers—What we Pay, and What we can Pay; and various other articles, discussing the leading questions of the day.

IX.—THE AMERICAN QUESTION ABROAD—DR. RUSSELL'S LAST LETTER TO THE LONDON TIMES.

X.—A COMPILATION OF THE LATEST INTELLIGENCE up to the moment of going to press.

XI.—THE DISUNION WAR—News in Detail from the Different Departments.

XII.—FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE—Interesting Letters from the Continent.

XIII.—HOME CORRESPONDENCE—Views from the Capital.

XIV.—EUROPEAN NEWS—By the *Saxonia*, *Persia* and the *City of New-York*—The Latest Intelligence from the Pacific Coast—News from the Isthmus by the arrival of the *North Star*.

XV.—A CAREFULLY PREPARED PAGE OF COMMERCIAL MATTER—Containing the Latest Quotations of the Local Markets, and Quotations by Telegraph from Abroad. Marriages and Deaths.

[Advertisement.]

A total eclipse, not of the sun, nor the moon, but a more terrestrial substance. PYLE'S O. K. Soap eclipses all other soaps in use, both for utility and economy, and is rapidly superseding them among intelligent housekeepers. Sold by grocers everywhere.

The New-York State Fair,
Held at Watertown, Sept. 17, 18, 19, and 20, 1861,
AWARDED TO THE
FINKLE & LYON SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY,
Three of the four awards made on sewing-machines, viz.:
BEST DOUBLE-THREAD SEWING-MACHINE.
BEST MANUFACTURING MACHINE.
BEST SAMPLE OF WORK ON SEWING-MACHINE.
Another evidence that we have the best Sewing-machine, for all kinds of work,
IN THE WORLD.
Send for a circular, which, with samples of work, will Address
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Military Shoulder-Brace
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A new and superior article at MARSH & CO.'S Truss Office, No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.

Frank Miller's Leather Preservative and Water Proof Oil Blacking. An article almost indispensable to Officers and Soldiers in the Army, when exposed to wet and mud, as it not only renders the leather impervious to water, but soft and pliable, and much more durable. The genuine article for sale by E. R. DURKEE & CO., No. 181 Pearl-st.

Examine the Fall Style of Gentlemen's Hats just issued by ESPENCHEID. Price $3 50. They are admitted to be superior to any offered in Broadway for $4. Give him a call at No. 118 Nassau-st.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists.

Cartes Devisite.—Photographic Life Portraits, richly toned and beautifully finished, only $2 per dozen, at the Art Gallery, No. 411 Broadway, corner of Lispenard-st.

Gymnastics.—Classes are now forming for the season at JOHN WOOD'S Gymnasium, Nos. 4 and 6 East 28th-st., near 5th-av.

MARRIED.

VOORHIS—DE FOREST.—In this City, on Wednesday, Sept. 25, by Rev. A. R. Van Nest, D. D., PETER VOORHIS to Miss JANE E., youngest daughter of the late Theodore R. R. De Forest, all of this City.

DIED.

WOOD.—In this City, on Tuesday, Sept. 24, SAMUEL S. WOOD, of the firm of S. S. & W. Wood, and son of the late Samuel Wood, in the 73d year of his age.

His friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, without further notice, from Friends' Meeting-house, on 20th-st., near 3d-av., at 3 o'clock on Fifth day, the 26th inst.

GARNER.—In this City, on Tuesday, Sept. 24, WILLIAM GARNER, in the 25th year of his age.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his mother, No. 344 Bowery, at 10 o'clock on Friday morning. The friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral.

CROSBY.—In this City, on Tuesday, Sept. 24, JULIA A. CROSBY, widow of the late Rev. A. H. Crosby, in the 61st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, without further invitation, at the Church of the Incarnation, corner of 28th-st., and Madison-av., this day, (Thursday,) at 2 o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Yonkers for interment by the Hudson River Railroad train, which leaves 30th-st. 55 minutes past 3 o'clock, P. M.

PEARSALL.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, Sept. 25, MARY CATHERINE PEARSALL, wife of Sylvester W. Pearsall, aged 31 years, 8 months and 25 days.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Thursday,) at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 33½ Division-st.

MACY.—On Wednesday evening, Sept. 25, LYDIA, wife of Josiah Macy, in the 75th year of her age.

Notice of her funeral will be given hereafter.

FRENCH.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday morning, Sept. 25, MARY ELLA CARTWRIGHT, daughter of John and Sarah French, in the 8th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, corner of Clinton and Fulton avs., this day, (Thursday,) at 2 o'clock. P. M.

BRANDT.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Sept. 24, LOUIS FERDINAND, infant son of Adolphe and Minna Brandt, aged 10 months and 12 days.

The funeral will take place on Thursday, the 26th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., from the residence of his parents, No. 193 Atlantic-st.

SLOAN.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Sept. 25, ELIZA BENNETT, daughter of Samuel and Margaret Elmendorf Sloan, aged 4 years and 6 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 133 Joralemon-st., to-morrow afternoon, (Friday,) at 3 o'clock, P. M.

AYLING.—In Flatbush, on Wednesday, Sept. 25, Capt. G. C. AYLING, in the 51th year of his age.

His friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, Flatbush, L. I., to-day, (Thursday,) at 3 o'clock.

☞ London and Australia papers please copy.

BOUTON.—In Flushing, L. I., on Tuesday, Sept. 24, at the residence of Joshua West, Jr., GILMAN COLSON BOUTON, aged 16 years, only child of Edwin and Leah Bouton.

The remains will be brought to this City, to the residence of his uncle, John C. Devoy, No. 117 Broome-st., where the funeral services will take place on Friday evening, Sept. 27, at 7½ o'clock, P. M. Relatives and friends of the family are particularly invited to attend. The remains of the deceased will be taken to Rye, Westchester County, on Saturday, for interment.

TRAVERS.—Drowned, at Mill Neck, L. I., on Tuesday, Sept. 24, HENRY, son of James P. and Adeline Travers, aged 7 years.

VAN VALKENBURGH.—In Scotch Plains, N. J., on Saturday, Sept. 21, BARTHOLOMEW VAN VALKENBURGH, in the 60th year of his age.

☞ California papers please copy.

STORROW.—In Irvington, Westchester County, on Wednesday morning, Sept. 25, THOMAS W. STORROW, Jr., formerly of Paris, France.

The funeral will take place at the Episcopal Church, Tarrytown, on Friday, the 27th inst., at 1 P. M.

SLOANE.—In Geneva, N. Y., on Sabbath evening Sept. 22, ROBERT J., youngest son of Rev. J. R. W. and Margaret C. Sloane, aged 10 months.

BEAM.—In the Marine Hospital, Chicago, Ill., Sept. 2, of consumption, JAMES BEAM, aged 26 years.

☞ Long Island and New-Jersey papers please copy.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 507.—SEPT. 25, 1861.
15, 60, 57, 26, 50, 64, 17, 45, 61, 51, 32, 20, 75.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 508.—SEPT. 25, 1861.
67, 48, 7, 19, 20, 77, 8, 25, 24, 12, 34, 35, 37.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

PATENTED NOVEMBER 1, 1859.

BALLOU'S PATENT
IMPROVED FRENCH YOKE SHIRTS,
Patented November 1, 1859.
A NEW STYLE OF SHIRT, WARRANTED TO FIT.
Made to measure at $15, $18, $24, &c., &c., per dozen.
No order taken for less than half a dozen shirts.
Wholesale trade supplied on the usual terms.
BALLOU BROTHERS,
No. 409 Broadway, New-York.

MILITARY.

UNION GRAY CAVALRY TROOP.—Under this organization a number of gentlemen of this City have associated for the purpose of learning the United States drill of Cavalry Tactics, and of fitting themselves generally for the position of officers in the Army or on the Staff. They have obtained the voluntary services of officers of superior ability, and intend to perfect themselves in all the details of the service. They would be pleased to have unite with them other gentlemen of this City who take interest in the subject, and for such purpose they will meet at the office of S. W. & R. B. Roosevelt, No. 76 William-st., on FRIDAY, Sept. 27, inst., at 3½ P. M., where any gentleman desirous of joining them may see the uniform and equipments, and learn all further particulars.

The following are some of the members:

Lorillard Spencer,	Theodore Roosevelt,
P. M. Lydig, Jr.,	Lewis LaFarge,
Washington Murray,	Temple Prime,
David Lydig,	Henry Cleus,
Leonard W. Jerome,	James A. Roosevelt,
A. D. Le Fevre,	Craig W. Wadsworth,
John Martin, Jr.,	George G. Kellog,
J. A. McVicar,	W. E. Dodge, Jr.,
Edward King,	Frederick Wood,
Cambridge Livingston,	Morris K. Jessup,
Henry W. Cooper,	J. Cooper Lord,
Jeremiah Loder,	Robert B. Roosevelt,

LIGHT CAVALRY.—Two regiments of light cavalry are about being organized by the United States Government, one of which, to be called the first United States Lancers, is now in process of formation by Col. Smolinski, the head-quarters of which is the War Department, Washington, and a branch office at No. 1 Park-place, Room No. 29, New-York, in charge of Acting Adjutant P. E. McTighe. Several inducements are offered to gentlemen wishing to raise companies of 45 men each, as well as to privates ambitious of military honors, to whom promotion is guaranteed. All applications in the Northern States are to be addressed to the Acting Adjutant, who will supply free passes to officers and men to the camp of rendezvous, at Scarsdale, Westchester County, N. Y.

SEVENTY-NINTH HIGHLANDERS.—This regiment has moved to the front, and is now on the right wing of the Army. Young men who wish to have a sight at the enemy, are invited to join at the Mercer House. CAPT. D. MORRISON.

HEAD-QUARTERS EPINUEL ZOUAVES.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—IT IS ORDERED TO all the Zouaves detached on whatever duty it may be, in or out of the City, with or without leave of absence, to report to the head-quarters, No. 66 White-st., New-York, on SATURDAY, Sept. 28, at 8 o'clock A. M.

Any disobedience to the present order would be considered a desertion, and would be severely punished according to the articles of War. By order of Col. D'EPINUEL, Commandant.

FESTON, Captain Company E, Acting Adjutant-Major.

SCOTT LIFE GUARD—THIRTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT, N. Y. S. V.—Fifty young men wanted for the above Regiment, to whom will be given good pay, board, clothing, and medical attendance. Pay from $13 to $21 per month. Apply immediately, to Lieut. J. MARA, No. 348 4th-av., near 26th-st., or at No. 14 Roosevelt-st., N. Y.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.

This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the most experienced and skillful nurses in New-England, and has been used with never-failing success in thousands of cases.

It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and vigor to the whole system.

It will almost instantly relieve griping in the bowels, and overcome convulsions, which, if not speedily remedied, end in death.

We believe it the best and surest remedy in the world in all cases of Dysentery and Diarrhœa in children whether it arises from teething, or from any other cause.

George A. Fowler, of Guilford, writes under date of June 12, 1860:

"Permit me to say to you, that Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has an unprecedented sale with me since my customers have ascertained its merits. This is the first time, in a thirty-five years' drug business, that have indorsed a medicine for intrinsic good qualities, never, before this, wrote a recommendation of any patent medicine. I know not what its composition is, but I believe it is perfectly harmless and safe. I know it gives the greatest satisfaction to parents and nurses, affording relief and quietude, without any unpleasant effects attending its use. Yours, respectfully,
GEORGE A. FOWLER."

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!! An old nurse for children. Don't fail to procure Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for Children Teething. It has no equal on earth. No mother who has ever tried.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP

For Children will ever consent to let her child pass through the distressing and critical period of teething without the aid of this invaluable preparation. If life and health can be estimated by dollars and cents, it is worth its weight in gold.

Millions of bottles are sold every year in the United States. It is an old and well-tried remedy.

David Miller, of Clarence, New-York, writes, under date of June 18, 1860:

"We have a child three months old, which has screame almost incessantly with a spasmodic affection of the bowels, so that we had despaired of ever raising it. Its stomach was sour, bowels deranged, and almost every symptom was unfavorable, until we obtained a bottle of the SOOTHING SYRUP, which acted like a charm. It immediately became quiet, and now manifests every symptom of improvement and comfort. It is now as good as a little kitten, playful and smiling, and seems entirely well. All of which we ascribe to the use of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. Yours, respectfully,
DAVID MILLER."

To every mother who has children suffering from any of the complaints incident to the period of teething, we say, Do not let your own prejudices, or the prejudices of others, stand in the way of the relief that will be sure—yes, absolutely sure—to follow the use of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

The following is an extract from a letter written by Rev C. Z. Weiser to the *German Reformed Messenger*, at Chambersburgh, Penn.:

"Just open the door for her, and Mrs. Winslow will prove the American Florence Nightingale of the nursery. Of this we are so sure, that we will teach our 'Susy' to say, 'A Blessing on Mrs. Winslow,'—for helping her to survive and escape the griping, collicking and teething siege. We confirm every word set forth in the Prospectus. It performs precisely what it professes to perform, every part of it.—nothing less. Away with your 'Cordial,' 'Paregoric,' 'Drops,' 'Laudanum,' and every other 'Narcotic,' by which the babe is drugged into stupidity, and rendered dull and idiotic for life!

We have never seen Mrs. Winslow—know her only through the preparation of her 'Soothing Syrup for Children Teething.' If we had the power, we would make her as she is, a physical saviour to the Infant Race."

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS AND IMITATIONS.

None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

Principal Office, No. 13 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK.

Price only 25 Cents per bottle.

NOTICE.

POST-OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Sept. 28, 1861.

The new style of Government POSTAGE STAMPS is now ready and for sale at this office. Exchange will be made of the new style for an equivalent amount of the old issue during a period of SIX DAYS from the date of this notice, after which Stamps of the old issue will not be received in payment of Postage on Letters sent from this office.

WM. B. TAYLOR, Postmaster.

CHOICE, CURIOUS AND VALUABLE BOOKS.—The subscriber has just received from Europe, and now offers for sale at very low prices, a vast assortment of books, both new and old.

Among them are fine works of the Latin and Greek Fathers, Classics, Theology Fine Arts, Poetry, Drama, French and Italian Classics, Bibliography, Antiquaries, Biography, Heraldry, History, Languages, Voyages and Travels, Natural History, Books of Engravings, Picture Galleries, &c. Also, a very large assortment of English Law Books.

Catalogues of the same will be issued from time to time, and sent to any address gratis on application to
T. W. REEVE, Importer of Books,
No. 138 Fulton-st., up stairs,
Between Nassau-st. and Broadway, New-York City.

WEDDING CARDS. MRS. MRS. UNION. MISS E. LOVE. These Celebrated Engraved Cards sold only by EVERDELL, 302 Broadway, N. Y. Specimens by Mail, on receipt of Two Stamps.

Lyon's Powder and his Pills,
All the Insect tribe will kill.

ALL THE GENUINE LYON'S MAGNETIC INSECT POWDER and PILLS bear the fac-simile of E. LYON. All others are counterfeits or base imitations. Beware of unprincipled imitators. Sold by D. S. BARNES, 202 Broadway, and by all respectable dealers.

$10 REWARD.—LOST, ON ONE OF THE Fulton ferry-boats, Sept. 25, 1861, between the hours of 11 and 12 o'clock A. M., a lady's morocco POCKETBOOK, containing $37 in bills, a $10 gold piece, and 20 cents change. The finder, by leaving it at No. 111 Washington-st., Brooklyn, will receive the above reward, and no questions asked.

WILLIAM W. BADGER WILL ADDRESS the citizens of Greenpoint, in Meserole's Orchard, on FAST DAY, at 11 o'clock. Subject—*The Sword as an Agent of Civilization*.

ST. CATHARINE MINERAL WATER.—A fresh supply just received at the agency, Astor House, New-York. C. L. MATHER, Agent.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and waiter, or chambermaid and to do plain sewing; has good City reference from her last place, where she lived four years and a half. Call, till suited, at No. 246 West 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., second floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—SITUATION wanted by a young woman to do up-stairs work and take care of children; would assist in washing and ironing, or do the housework of a small private family; has five years' City reference. Call for two days at No. 1,254 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE young girl wishes a situation to do chamberwork, and to assist in the washing and ironing, or to do general housework in a small private family; can give good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 242 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and fine washer and ironer, or waiting; has no objection to the care of children; six years' reference from her last place. Call or address No. 431 7th-av., between 36th and 37th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY a young woman a situation as chambermaid and fine washer, or waitress; can come with the best City references. Call at No. 108 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., first floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A neat, respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid or waitress, or as plain sewer, with excellent City reference. Call at No. 124 West 20th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable young girl, in a small private family, to do chamberwork and waiting, or would do light washing; satisfactory reference can be given. Call at No. 155 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable girl, a situation to do chamberwork and fine washing, or take care of children, and do plain sewing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 204 East 9th-st., 2d-floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young girl, a situation as chambermaid or to do general housework in a private family. Good reference can be given. Call at No. 133½ Division-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable Protestant girl a situation as chambermaid and seamstress. Call at No. 141 East 25th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a Protestant girl a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or chambermaid and to take care of children; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 70 Charles st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, a situation for a competent girl, as chambermaid and laundress. Can be seen this week at her present employer's, No. 349 5th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A Protestant young woman wants a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; no objection to take care of children. Call at No. 120 East 20th-st., near 3d-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman, to do chamberwork and waiting, or to assist in the washing and ironing, or to do chamberwork and take care of children; the best of City reference can be given. Call for two days at No. 201 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., in the rear.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable young Scotch girl who understands her business, as chambermaid and waitress and fine washer and ironer; the best of City reference if required. Call at No. 163 East 34th-st., corner of 2d av., top floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a young woman, a situation as chambermaid or waitress, and to assist in washing and ironing in a private family; best City reference. Call at No 1,371 Broadway, between 39th and 40th sts. Can be seen for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a Protestant young woman to do chamberwork and waiting, or plain washing, in a small private family; good City reference. Call for two days at her present employers, No. 135 West 15th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to do plain sewing, or to take care of children; wages not so much an object as a permanent situation. Call at 79 West 27th-st., second floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and fine washer; can give best City reference. Call at No. 81 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted a situation, by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and fine washer and ironer; she understands her business perfectly; has the best of City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 91 East 32d-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY AN EXPERIENCED, respectable woman, a situation as cook in a private family; understands French and Spanish cooking, bread and all kinds of baking; will assist in the washing, if required; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 172 West 18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., second floor, back room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as good cook in a private family; understands soups, meats, poultry and game, and desserts; is also a good baker, and willing to assist in washing and ironing; best of City reference given. Apply for two days at No. 68 3d-av., between 11th and 12th sts., in the bakery.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl, as good cook; understands soups, meats, fish, game, poultry, bread, desserts of various kinds, jellies, &c.; would cook and assist with washing in a small private family. A good home required. Best of reference can be obtained. Is kind and obliging. Call at No. 317 West 29th-st., cottage in rear.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as professed cook; understands her business thoroughly in all its branches; has the best of City reference. None need apply but gentlemen's families. Call or address No. 59 West 29th-st., three doors from 6th-av., for 2 days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, a situation as cook, which she understands in all its branches, and would have no objection to assist in the washing; has the very best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 68½ West Washington-place.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A competent woman; understands her business in all its branches, soups, meats and game, and all kinds of desserts. Inquire, for two days, at No. 289 7th-av., between 28th and 29th sts., up stairs; good reference.

AS COOK.—A COMPETENT WOMAN WISHES a situation as cook; thoroughly understands her business; understands all kinds of meats, soups and game; can make good pastry, and is an excellent baker; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 37 West 12th-st.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as cook; understands baking and pastry; is willing to assist in the washing; has no objections to the country; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 81 4th-av., in the rear, up stairs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as first-class cook, in all its branches; has no objection to assist in the washing, if required. The best of City reference given. Call at No. 109 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4d avs., for two days.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A RESPECTABLE woman as cook in a private family; would have no objection to assist in the washing and ironing. Can give good City reference if required. Can be seen for two days at No. 366 West 16th-st., near 9th-av.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED A SITUATION, BY a respectable girl, as cook, with the best of City reference, and has lived over five years in her last place; is a good cook, and would be willing to assist in washing and ironing; can be seen for two days. Call at No. 44 Church-st., a few doors from Court-st., South Brooklyn.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a respectable young woman—a first-rate cook, a good washer and ironer; understands her business in all its branches; best of City reference given; no objection to City. Call for two days, at No. 44 Carroll-st., Brooklyn, between Johnson and Myrtle avs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as cook and to assist in the washing and ironing; can refer to some of the best families in the City for reference. Can be seen or addressed for two days, at No. 160 East 7th-st., Room No. 5.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable woman as good plain cook and first-rate washer and ironer; she has lived with her present employer nearly four years. Inquire, for two days, at No. 60 Clinton-place.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl wishes a situation as cook, and to assist with the washing; she fully understands her business; can give good City reference. Call at No. 496 3d-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE girl with City reference, a situation as cook and assist in the washing and ironing; she is a good bread and biscuit baker. Can be seen at No. 61 East Houston-st. for two days, first floor, front room, up stairs

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN A private family, by a respectable woman, as good cook, washer and and ironer; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Best of reference. Apply at No. 73 West 27th-st., rear cottage.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a respectable girl, to cook, wash and iron, in a private family; is a good baker, and has the best of City reference. Call at No. 40 East 3d-st., between 4th and Madison avs. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable young woman, as plain cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework in a small private family. Call at No. 86 29th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTABLE steady Protestant young woman, who will be found fully competent for her duties, desires a situation, in City or country; is an excellent cook and baker; can wash and iron handsomely; possesses a good disposition; wages not so much an object as a good steady place. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front room.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—SITUATIONS wanted by two respectable Portestant German girls, as cook, washer and ironer, or to do chamberwork; good reference. Call at No. 197 East 11th-st., in the grocery-store.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted, by two competent young women; one as good plain cook; is a good washer and ironer and a good baker; has good City reference: the other as chambermaid and waitress, or would do general housework in a small private family. Can be seen for two days at 119 West 26th-st., near 7th-av., second floor, back room.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman as cook, washer and ironer; is a good bread and biscuit baker; or would do general housework in a small, private family; good home preferable to wages; good reference given. Call, for two days, at No. 61 East Houston-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework; is an excellent baker of bread, biscuit and pies; the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 166 2d-av., corner of 23d-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman, as cook, washer and ironer; has three years' good City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 246 West 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable woman, as cook, washer and ironer; no objection to country. Good reference from last place. Call at No 108 East 13th-st., second floor, front room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable girl wishes a situation as first-class cook, washer and ironer; can give five years' City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 119 West 19th-st., second floor, front room, New-York.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION as first-class cook by an American Protestant woman, who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; the best of reference given. Inquire at the Employment Society's office, Clinton Hall, Astor-place and 8th-st., six doors east of Broadway.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, by a respectable young woman, a situation to do general housework; is a good plain cook, a first-rate washer and ironer; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 488 6th-av., between 29th and 30th sts.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A LADY OF EDUCATION and experience would like to take charge of a gentleman's establishment or first-class boarding-house, or instruct young children; would have no objection to go to California, West Indies or elsewhere. Would refer to Mr. Marcus, Ball, Black & Co., Broadway, or address M. J., Box No. 207 Yonkers Post-office.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A PROTESTANT young woman wishes to engage in a small family as general house servant, especially as chambermaid and waitress; would prefer serving in a religious family. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 86 Boerum-st., Brooklyn.

AS LADY'S MAID.—WANTED BY A MOST competent person, a situation as lady's maid; understands her business in all its branches, hair-dressing, dressmaking and millinery if required, and all kinds of family sewing; is accustomed to travel; or would go out to sew by the day or week. Address by note, H. W., No. 331 6th-av.

AS LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a Protestant young woman, a situation as lady's maid and plain seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress. Best of City reference given. Call for two days at No. 1,148 Broadway, between 26th and 27th sts.

AS NURSE.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable woman, with best of City references; is fully competent to take charge of an infant from its birth; is a good sewer. Apply at No. 190 13th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A CAPABLE AND trustworthy woman, a situation in the above capacity. Can be seen at the residence of her late employer, No. 11 East 13th-st., to-day and to-morrow, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

AS NURSE.—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES A situation as nurse; is capable of taking charge of an infant from its birth or grown children; is a good, quick, plain sewer. Can be seen for two days at 96 West 28th-st.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A VERY RESPECTABLE girl a situation as nurse and seamstress, or would do light chamberwork; understands all kinds of fine family sewing; can operate on Grover & Baker's machine; best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 77 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable young girl, as nurse and chambermaid, or chambermaid and waitress; good references. Call at No. 260 East 18th-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A, first floor, front.

AS NURSE OR CHAMBERMAID.—A RESPECTABLE girl wants a situation as nurse or as chambermaid, in a respectable family; the best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 80 Irving-place.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A Protestant American woman wishes a situation as nurse and plain seamstress, or as nurse or assistant housekeeper to an invalid lady. She is willing to make herself generally useful. She may be seen at the house of her present employer, by whom she can be well recommended. No. 48 Irving-place.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a respectable woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; can take the entire charge of a baby; no objection to do light chamberwork; understands the use of Grover & Baker's sewing-machine; the best of City reference. Apply for two days at 262 6th-av., near 17th-st.

AS NURSE OR SEAMSTRESS.—A RESPECTABLE woman wishes a situation as child's nurse or seamstress; can fit; or do light chamberwork in a private family; has best of City reference. Call at No. 120 West 40th-st., corner 7th-av., for two days.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—AN ENGLISH Protestant woman wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress, or to wait on a lady. Can be seen at No. 11 6th-st., near the Bowery, first floor, front room; good City reference.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a respectable young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; has no objection to travel; the best of City reference can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 73 West 19th-st., six doors west of 6th-av.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable Welch girl as nurse and seamstress, or would do chamberwork and sewing; good reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 313 6th-av., between 19th and 20th sts.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED by a young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; is fully competent to take charge of a baby; would have no objection to chamberwork and sewing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 88 West 20th-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress or chambermaid and seamstress; has good City reference. Call at No. 81 4th-av.

AS INFANT'S NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a steady and experienced woman, Scotch Protestant; can take the entire charge of a baby, and bring it up by hand; or would wait on an invalid lady. Good City reference. Call at, or address for two days, No. 145 East 28th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AS CHILD'S NURSE, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a steady, respectable person, who understands taking care of a baby from its infancy, or would do light chamberwork or plain sewing; has good City reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 282 6th-av., in the store.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—A YOUNG GIRL would like a situation as child's nurse and seamstress, or to do washing; City or country. Call at No. 255 West 12th-st.

AS WET NURSE.—A YOUNG MARRIED lady, (whose husband has met with reverses,) having recently lost her child, would accept a situation in the above capacity; any first-class family requiring the services of a competent and good dispositioned person, will find the advertiser an exception to the class; good reference. Call, between the hours of 12 and 4, at No. 114 East Broadway.

AS WET NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a neat-appearing woman, with a fresh breast of milk; understands the entire charge of an infant, and is willing to assist with sewing; has no objection to the country; can give good reference. Call at No. 13 Union-court, University-place.

AS WET NURSE.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG married woman, a situation as wet nurse in a private family. Apply, for three days, at No. 381 8th-st., between Avenues C and D.

AS NURSERY GOVERNESS.—WANTED, BY a young lady, a situation as nursery governess, or as companion to a lady; is competent to teach the English branches, with the rudiments of French and music; best of reference can be given. Address or call at No. 153 West 14th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young girl, as seamstress; she understands all kinds of family sewing, making ladies' and children's dresses; no objection to travel; she understands operating on Wheeler & Wilson's and Grover & Baker's sewing-machines; the best of City reference given. Call at the residence of her employers, No. 38 East 26th-st., near Madison-av., for two days.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT girl, a situation as seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing, embroidery and dressmaking; would assist in chamberwork, or in care of children, or wait on a lady; good City references; no objections to a short distance in the country. Call, or address a note to No. 537 3d-av., near 38th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, and all kinds of family sewing; has no objection to light chamberwork, or see to grown children. Call, by note or personally, to No. 204 7th-av. Best of City reference.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation in a private family, as seamstress, or would do light chamberwork and take care of children; is very fond of children; can be highly recommended by her late employer. Call at No. 252 West 35th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., front basement.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A PERSON having a machine, employment at her house, at any kind of sewing. Is accustomed to cloakmaking and dressmaking. Can give the best of recommendations. Can be seen at No. 423 Canal-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG woman, a situation as seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing and dressmaking; would assist in chamberwork, if required; has good City reference. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 6 West 32d-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as seamstress, and would be willing to take care of children. Apply, for two days, at No. 160 West 40th-st., opposite the school.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as seamstress by a respectable young lady. Unexceptionable reference given. Address TERSIA, No. 60 Clinton-place.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable young woman, as seamstress, or would do chamberwork and fine washing and ironing. The best of City references. Can be seen at No. 203 13th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—A Protestant girl wants a situation as seamstress and chambermaid, or would assist in the washing and ironing. Call at No. 30 West 13th-st., for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION as seamstress or to do chamberwork and sewing; would assist in the care of growing children; can cut and fit dresses; do all kinds of family sewing; can work in the kitchen; or would go out by the day; has good City reference. Call for 2 days at No. 191 13th st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND NURSE.—A SITUATION wanted by a person who is a good seamstress, as nurse and seamstress, or seamstress and light chamberwork; excellent City references. Apply or address No 85 West 26th-st.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a neat and competent young woman, as waitress or chambermaid and sewing in a genteel, nice family; is willing and obliging; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 336 6th-av., 2d-floor, corner of 21st-st.

AS WASHER AND IRONER OR HOUSE-CLEANER.—A French lady wishes to go out on day's work as washer, ironer or housecleaner; she understands her business thoroughly, and is well recommended; would take in washing for 3 shillings a dozen for rough dry. Call at No. 97 West 30th-st. for three days.

FREE OF CHARGE!!—FREE OF CHARGE.—Well recommended servants of all kinds, and at all prices, from $3 a month and upwards, can be procured free of any charge, at WEIR'S Office No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th-avs. Particular attention paid to suiting private families, and your patronage is respectfully solicited.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS ready at the largest institute, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.; neat, capable, civil women, German, English, Irish and Scotch; moderate wages to suit the times, for City or country. Mrs. FLOYD in attendance. Good places always ready for capable servants.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable man, of long experience in the care and treatment of horses; is a most thorough groom and steady driver; has had long experience in Europe and America; is not afraid of hard work; will be competent, civil and obliging and willing; has the best of City references. Address M. L., Box No. 201 *Times* Office, which will be promptly attended to.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a single man; advertiser has three and a half years' unexceptionable reference as to character and capability from his last place; location no object. Call or address a note, for two days, for J. S., at Campbell's saddlery, No. 50 4th-av., or at Walker's saddlery, corner of 26th-st. and Broadway.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant man, a situation as coachman. He thoroughly understands the care of horses; is a good clipper; has the best of City references from his last places, having lived over 4 years in some of them. Call, or address R. G., at C. Graham's harness-store, No. 66 University-place, for 3 days.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED AS coachman, by a young man who can show the very best City and country recommendations; would do garden work if required, and make himself generally useful; wages from $10 to $15 per month for the Winter. Address M. M., Box No. 183 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—SITUATION WANTED BY A young man, who thoroughly understands his business, and has the best of recommendations from gentlemen with whom he has lived. Address J. B., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A GENTLEMAN leaving for Europe, a situation for his coachman, who can bring unexceptionable recommendations. Apply at No. 17 East 16th-st.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—A situation wanted, as coachman and gardener, by a young man, who can be highly recommended for honesty, sobriety and industry. Has no objection to any part of the country. Apply at Mr. Young's, No. 73 Worth-st.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation as coachman and groom in a private family by a respectable man. He has had long experience in the care and management of horses, and is willing to make himself useful; can produce good reference; has no objection to the country. Address R. P., Box No. 192 *Times* Office, for 2 days.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED a situation by a respectable young man, as coachman and groom, plain gardener and farmer, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; is willing and obliging; has two years' reference from his last place. Address W., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation as coachman and groom by a single man, who thoroughly understands his business; will be found very obliging; no objection to the country; can be well recommended from his last place. Address E. M., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener by a young man who has had seven years' experience in this country, and has a thorough knowledge of fruits, flowers and vegetables, especially grapes, and understands the laying out of gentlemen's places and gardening in general; the very best references given. Address T. R., in care of A. Bridgeman, No. 876 Broadway, New-York.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a man who has had charge of some of the largest gentlemen's estates in the country, and who has a thorough, practical knowledge of his business; with first-class City references; has a wife only, who is a good general servant, if required; a comfortable home preferred to high wages. Address CHARLES, Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a single man; understands gardening in all its branches; has had many years' experience in this country; can give the best of references. Apply at, or address N. Y., Smith's Seed-store, No. 71 Liberty-st., New-York.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a middle-aged man, a native of Scotland, six years in his last situation; understands the practice of horticulture in all its departments; satisfactory references given. Address D. R. G., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER, &c.—COOK, &c.—WANTED, situations, by a man and wife; no incumbrance. The man is a practical gardener or farmer; his wife is a good cook and dairy-woman. Have been many years in this country. Can give the best of references. Will be found perfectly trustworthy in taking care of any gentleman's place during his absence. Apply or address O. B., Box No. 197 *Times* Office, for three days.

AS GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—A young man wishes a situation as gardener and coachman; understands all kinds of plain gardening and the care of horses; is a good driver; will make himself generally useful; can come well recommended from last place. Address C. K., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family, in town or country, by a respectable man, who understands his business well, and will be found willing and obliging; has the best of City reference; any family requiring such, may apply, for two days, to F. C., at Jackson's grocery-store, 5th-av. Hotel.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a hotel or private boarding house, by a respectable man, who can give the best of City reference for honesty and sobriety, and is fully competent for his business. Call at No. 97 East 25th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., for two days.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family, by a single young man, who thoroughly understands his business, and has good City reference to that effect. Call, or address WAITER, No. 882 Broadway, between 18th and 19th sts., in the jewelry-store.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter, in a private family, by a respectable man; speaks different languages; no objection to travel with a gentleman; best City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 59 3d-av., corner 11th-st., in the store.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT man, a situation as waiter in a private family; good City reference from where he has lived four years. Call or address R. M., No. 91 West 18th-st.; can be seen for two days.

AS WAITER.—SITUATION WANTED, IN A private family as waiter; can give the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 87 West 19th-st., for J. M. C.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family, by a competent single man, whose character will bear the strictest investigation as to capability and good conduct. Call at or address 150 7th-av.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family; perfectly understands the duty of his station; is a Protestant. Address J. W., No. 134 West 18th-st.

FOR FARMING.—A STOUT, ABLE-BODIED man, brought up to farming in the old country, with good recommendations, wants a situation. Inquire at the Employment Society's Office, at Clinton Hall, corner Astor-place and 8th-st., six doors east of Broadway.

TO THE HARDWARE TRADE.—A YOUNG man, being desirous of entering the above business, will accept of any position at a small salary. Satisfactory references. Address J. F., Box No. 2,517 Post-office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—TWO LADIES, TO LEARN THE coloring of photographs, for a commission of some hundred military pictures; to good hands constant employment, at from $8 to $12 per week; easily learned, in 24 lessons. Address CHAS. LE FRANK, Photographic Gallery, No. 210 Elm-st., third floor, only between 4 and 6 o'clock.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—TWO FIRST-class operators on Singer's sewing machines. Those accustomed to work on the best cloaks, and who can bind, &c., will get good pay and steady employment. Apply at ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.'s work-room, corner of Canal and Mercer-sts., fifth floor, entrance on Howard-st.

A BOOK-KEEPER.—WANTED, IN A DRY goods jobbing house, a young man as assistant book-keeper, at a moderate salary. One who has had some experience at the desk preferred. Address Box No. 2,044 New-York Post-office.

A NURSE.—WANTED, A NURSE TO GO A FEW miles in the country; one fully capable of taking care of three small children. English, Scotch, or Welsh, and a Protestant, only need apply. Address H. N. C., Box No. 1,565 Post-office.

A SALESMAN.—WANTED, A YOUNG MAN AS salesman in the silverware business; must be a person of experience; satisfactory reference required. Address Box No. 2,008 New-York Post-office.

LAUNDRESSES.

WASHING.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, washing and ironing at her own residence, or would go out by the day. Can be seen at No. 217 7th-av., between 24th and 25th sts., 3d floor, back room.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$11[illegible]
Second Cabin Passage	[illegible]

Ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	AMERICA, Capt. McAuley
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. Cook.	NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
	EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.

SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Sept 25.
EUROPA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 2.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 9
NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 16.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 23.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

The steamship GREAT EASTERN, Having fulfilled her contract with the British Government, will sail from NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL on SATURDAY, Oct. 5.

Rates of passage:
In First Cabin, $95@$135, according to state-room accommodation, all other privileges being equal.
In Third Cabin, from $35@$60.
Suites of first-class apartments, for families, may be engaged by special arrangement.
The GREAT EASTERN will leave Liverpool, on her return trip, TUESDAY, Oct. 29.
She will leave New-York (second voyage) Nov. 23, 1861.
Plans of the ship can be seen and engagements made for freight and passage on application to
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents, Nos. 54 and 55 South-st.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

ON SATURDAY, OCT. 12.
The United States Mail
STEAMER FULTON,
J. A. WOTTON, Commander,
Will sail from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, Oct. 12, at noon.
This steamer—unsurpassed for safety and comfort—has double engines under deck, inclosed by water-tight compartments, which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers. For freight or passage apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX, GEO. MACKENZIE, } Agents, No. 7 Broadway.
The steamer ARAGO will sail Nov. 9.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, Ireland. The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built iron steamships as follows:

KANGAROO	SATURDAY, Sept. 28.
CITY OF NEW-YORK	SATURDAY, Oct. 5.
EDINBURGH	SATURDAY, Oct. 12.

And every SATURDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	80	Steerage to London	33
First Cabin to Paris	85	Steerage to Paris	38
First Cabin to Hamburg	85	Steerage to Hamburg	35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Persons wishing to bring out their friends, can buy tickets here at the following rates, to New-York: From Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85 and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $.0.
These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, and carry experienced Surgeons. They are built in Water-tight Iron Sections, and have Patent Fire Annihilators on board
For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow to WM. INMAN, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st.; or at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAM ship NEW-YORK, G. WENKE commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30, North River, foot of Chambers-st., on SATURDAY, Sept. 28, at 12 o'clock, M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
at the following rates:
For the first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

FOR HAVANA via NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship KARNAK, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City,

On SATURDAY	Sept. 14
On MONDAY	Oct. 14
On MONDAY	Nov. 11
Passage money to Nassau	$45
Passage money to Havana	60

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT AGENCY—No. 18 City Hall. United States passports furnished from Washington in thirty-six hours, by H. H. RICE, Notary Public. No. 18 City Hall, second story.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway. Passports issued through J. B. NONES. Adopted citizens must produce certificates.

PASSPORTS PROCURED BY
A. W. KENNEDY, Notary,
No. 153 Bowery, corner Broome-st.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains leave *via* Pavonia Ferry from foot Chambers-st. 7 A. M., Express; 8 A. M., Mail. This train remains over night at Elmira, and proceeds the next morning. 9 A. M., Milk, *daily*, for Otisville. 11 A. M., Accommodation, *daily*, for Port Jervis. 4 P. M., Way, for Middletown and Newburgh. 5 P. M., Night Express, *daily*, for Dunkirk, Buffalo and Canandaigua. The train of Saturday stops at all Mail Train stations, and runs only to Elmira. 6 P. M., Accommodation, for Hornellsville. CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st. Ferries, New-York, at 9 A. M. for Greenport; 3:30 P. M. for Yaphank, and on Saturday to Greenport; 12 M. and 4:30 P. M. for Syosset; 5:30 P. M. for Farmingdale. For Hempstead, 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Jamaica, leave 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, 5:30 and 6:30 P. M. Trains leave Hunter's Point on arrival of boat from James-slip.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:25 A. M., and 3:55 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:15 P. M.	10:45 P. M. (Sundays included.)

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD, FOR LONG BRANCH, SHREWSBURY, SQAN, TOMS RIVER, &c.—On and after Sept. 16, the steamer NAUSHON will leave Robinson-st. pier daily at at 3½ P. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with cars for the above places.
Returning, Express train will leave Bergen at 7 A. M., and Long Branch at 7½ A. M. Freight train leaves Bergen at 12½ P. M.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY Railroad. Summer arrangement. Express train for Albany, Troy, north and west, leaves 26th-st. station at 11 A. M. For local trains see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't-Sup't.

NORTHERN RAILROAD FOR NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 4:15 and 9:15 A. M., and 4:25 and 6:25 P. M.; for Suffern at 4:25 P. M. T. W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

INSURANCE.

LIFE INSURANCE

MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 31 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK,
Opposite the Post-office.

CASH CAPITAL AND ACCUMULATION OVER
$1,000,000.
CLAIMS PAID,
$550,000.
DIVIDENDS TO POLICY HOLDERS,
$340,000.

This Company being conducted by a Board of Directors owning Stock in the Company, has the advantage of the stock plan of management, with the mutual feature of sharing the profits of the business, without being liable to assessments. The triennial dividend of profits of this Company has resulted in a bonus or addition to the policy of more than fifty per cent. on the whole premium paid.
The dividends are paid in the life-time of the assured thus aiding them to pay future premiums.
Premiums may be paid annually, semi-annually, or quarterly, when the policy is for life, and the annual premium amounts to $40 or over. From 40 to 50 per cent may be paid by notes.
Persons insured may visit Europe in first-class vessels, without extra charge, at all seasons of the year.
HENRY STOKES, President.
C. Y. WEMPLE, Secretary.
J. L. HALSEY, Assistant Secretary.
S. N. STEBBINS, Actuary.
ABRAM DUBOIS, M. D., Medical Examiner.

LOST AND FOUND.

NOTICE.—LOST, OR MISLAID, A RECEIVER'S LOAN CERTIFICATE, dated 13th December, 1859, for $5,000, bearing 10 per cent. per annum interest, issued in favor of the undersigned, and signed JAMES ROBB and CHARLES CONGDON, Receivers of the St. Louis, Alton and Chicago Railroad. Said certificate is indorsed in blank by the undersigned, and the public are cautioned against negotiating or trading for the same, as its payment has been stopped. JAMES ROBB.
CHICAGO, Aug. 30, 1861.

$4 REWARD.—LOST, IN MADISON-AVENUE, between 30th and 40th sts., a gold-rimmed EYE-GLASS. Apply at No. 17 East 31th-st.

STEAMBOATS.

SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PLEASURE BAY AND BRANCH PORT.—The steamer LONG BRANCH, Capt. JOHN P. CORLIES, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st., N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE BRANCH PORT.
Tuesday, Sept. 10, 12 M.	Wednesday, Sept. 11, 7 A. M.
Wednesday, Sept. 11, 1 P. M.	Thursday, Sept. 12, 7½ A. M.
Thursday, Sept. 12, 2 P. M.	Friday, Sept. 13, 8½ A. M.
Friday, Sept. 13, 3 P. M.	Saturday, Sept. 14, 2½ P. M.
Sunday, Sept. 15, 9½ A. M.	Sunday, Sept. 15, 2½ P. M.
Monday, Sept. 16, 11½ A. M.	Monday, Sept. 16, 2 P. M.
Tuesday, Sept. 17, 7 A. M.	Tuesday, Sept. 17, 2½ P. M.
Wednesday, Sept. 18, 8 A. M.	Wednesday, Sept. 18, 3½ P. M.
Thursday, Sept. 19, 8 A. M.	Thursday, Sept. 19, 3½ P. M.
Friday, Sept. 20, 8½ A. M.	Friday, Sept. 20, 2½ P. M.
Saturday, Sept. 21, 9 A. M.	Saturday, Sept. 21, 3 P. M.
Sunday, Sept. 22, 8 A. M.	Sunday, Sept. 22, 3½ P. M.
Monday, Sept. 23, 9 A. M.	Tuesday, Sept. 24, 7 A. M.
Tuesday, Sept. 24, 11½ A. M.	Wednesday, Sept. 25, 7 A. M.
Wednesday, Sept. 25, 12 M.	Thursday, Sept. 26, 7½ A. M.
Thursday, Sept. 26, 12½ P. M.	Friday, Sept. 27, 7½ A. M.
Friday, Sept. 27, 1½ P. M.	Saturday, Sept. 28, 2 P. M.
Sunday, Sept. 29, 8½ A. M.	Sunday, Sept. 29, 3 P. M.
Monday, Sept. 30, L. Branch only, 7 A. M.	Monday, Sept. 30, Red Bank only, 7:15 A. M.
Monday, Sept. 30, L. Branch only, 2 P. M.	

Fare 35 cents.
The LAURA will connect for Red Bank and intermediate landings, on and after July 3.
John Liming's stages will connect with this boat for Shark River, New-Bedford and Squan Village. Fare 50 cents.

SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st., N. R.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, Sept. 10, 8 A. M.	Monday, Sept. 9, 7 A. M.
Wednesday, Sept. 11, 9 A. M.	Tuesday, Sept. 10, 12 M.
Thursday, Sept. 12, 9½ A. M.	Wednes'y, Sept. 11, 12:45 P. M.
Friday, Sept. 13, 11 A. M.	Thursday, Sept. 12, 1½ P. M.
Saturday, Sept. 14, 3:20 P. M.	Friday, Sept. 13, 2 P. M.
Monday, Sept. 16, 3 P. M.	Monday, Sept. 16, 6 A. M.
Tuesday, Sept. 17, 3 P. M.	Tuesday, Sept. 17, 6½ A. M.
Wednesday, Sept. 18, 3 P. M.	Wednesday, Sept. 18, 7½ A. M.
Thursday, Sept. 19, 3 P. M.	Thursday, Sep. 19, 7½ A. M.
Friday, Sept. 20, 3:10 P. M.	Friday, Sept. 20, 8 A. M.
Saturday, Sept. 21, 3½ P. M.	Saturday, Sept. 21, 8 A. M.
Tuesday, Sept. 24, 7½ A. M.	Monday, Sept. 23, 7 A. M.
Wednesday, Sept. 25, 8 A. M.	Tuesday, Sept. 24, 11 A. M.
Thursday, Sept. 26, 9 A. M.	Wednes'y, Sept. 25, 11½ A. M.
Friday, Sept. 27, 9½ A. M.	Thursday, Sept. 26, 12½ P. M.
Saturday, Sept. 28, 2½ P. M.	Friday, Sept. 27, 1½ P. M.
	Monday, Sept. 30, 2½ P. M.

FARE 35 CENTS.
The LAURA will connect for Ocean House, Pleasure Bay and Long Branch, five minutes before the Highland Light.
To and from Eatontown and Shrewsbury, by H. Johnson's Stages, and Steamer Highland Light. Tickets on the boat or stage.

FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after Monday, April 1, 1861, the elegant and fast-sailing iron steamer FLUSHING, Capt. WM. H. NIMMO, will commence running daily, Sundays excepted, without any alteration of time, up to the 1st day of October, 1861, as follows: Leave Flushing at 7:30 A. M., 11 A. M., and 3 P. M. Returning, leave New-York, from Fulton Market wharf, at 9:30 A. M., 1:30 and 5 P. M., landing each way at College Point. No freight taken to College Point on the 5 o'clock trip. Arrangements have been made to run a line of stages to Whitestone, on the arrival of the boat at College Point. Fare 15 cents.
WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

FOR NORWALK, CONNECTING BY RAILROAD with Danbury, Bethel, Ridgefield, Kent, Westport, Southport, Fairfield, &c. The fast steamer ALICE PRICE leaves daily at 2 o'clock, from Catharine Market-slip. Fare 50 cents. Leaves Norwalk daily at 8½ A. M.

DAY-BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER ARMENIA leaves foot of Harrison-st. MONDAYS WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 7 o'clock. Fare, $1 to Buffalo, if you get your tickets at No. 239 Broadway, corner of Park-place.

HARTFORD DIRECT.—THE STEAMERS CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE leave Peck-slip daily, at 4 P. M., Sundays excepted. Cabin fare to Hartford $1 50; deck, $1.

STEAMER MASSACHUSETTS.—TIME changed to 5 o'clock P. M., instead of 6. On and after Thursday, Sept. 5, leaves James-slip for Orient, Greenport, Sag Harbor, the Hamptons, Southhold, Mattituck, &c.

NIGHT BOAT TO NEW-HAVEN.—THE ELM CITY leaves at 11 P. M., arriving in time for morning trains. The CONTINENTAL leaves at 3 P. M. Train for Meriden and Hartford leaves New-Haven at 11 P. M.

EXCURSIONS.

CHEAP EXCURSION TO CAMPS ON STATEN ISLAND—Fare 6 cents by Staten Island Ferry, foot of Whitehall-st., between the Battery and South Ferry. Boats leave every hour from 8 A. M. to 7 P. M. On fine Sundays, every half hour to 7 P. M.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PROCLAMATION.

The President of the United States, in conformity with the request of a joint committee of both Houses of Congress, having appointed Thursday, the 26th day of September, instant, as a day of Humiliation, Prayer and Fasting, for all the People of the Nation, I, FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor of the City of New-York, in pursuance of the recommendations of the President, do hereby earnestly exhort all my fellow-citizens of New-York, to observe the day thus appointed, as a solemn National Fast.

Let us remember, especially at this time, that our Heavenly Father does not willingly afflict his children, but that National punishments are by His decree the inevitable consequences of National delinquencies. Fasting, humiliation and supplication, to be effectual, must be accompanied with a sincere sorrow for all that has been done amiss, and an equally sincere resolution to do what is right. Such a spirit of penitence can alone be acceptable to Divine Justice. Guided then by Divine Wisdom, the restoration of the blessing of "domestic tranquillity," now withdrawn, may be reasonably expected.

In order suitably and decorously to observe this solemnity, I do recommend the people of the City of New-York to abstain from all labors, public or private, save those of charity or necessity, on the said day, and humbly to assemble at their respective places of public worship to entreat the mercy of God for our beloved land.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and [L. S.] seal of office at the City of New-York, this 23d day of September, in the year of our Lord 1861.
FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE, ALBANY, Aug. 1, 1861.
To the Sheriff of the County of New-York:

SIR: NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT AT the General Election to be held in this State, on the TUESDAY succeeding the first Monday of November next, the following Officers are to be elected, to wit:
A Secretary of State, in the place of David R. Floyd Jones;
A Comptroller, in the place of Robert Denniston;
An Attorney-General, in the place of Charles G. Myers;
A State Engineer and Surveyor, in the place of Van R. Richmond;
A State Treasurer, in the place of Phillip Dorsheimer;
A Canal Commissioner, in the place of Hiram Gardner, for full term;
A Canal Commissioner, in the place of Benjamin F. Bruce, who was appointed to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Samuel H. Barnes;
An Inspector of State Prison, in the place of Josiah T. Everest;
A Judge of the Court of Appeals, in the place of George F. Comstock;
All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.
Also, a Justice of the Supreme Court, for the First Judicial District, in the place of Thomas W. Clerke, whose term of office will expire on the last day of December next.
Also, Senators for the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Senate Districts, comprising the County of New-York.

COUNTY OFFICERS TO BE ELECTED.
Seventeen Members of Assembly;
A Sheriff, in the place of John Kelly;
A County Clerk, in the place of John Clancy;
A Judge of Common Pleas, in the place of John R. Brady;
A Justice of the Marine Court, in the place of Arba K. Maynard;
A District Attorney, in the place of Nelson J. Waterbury;
Two Justices of the Superior Court, in the place of Lewis B. Woodruff and Murray Hoffman;
Four Coroners, in the place of Robert Gamble, Andrew R. Jackman, Francis B. O'Keefe, and William Schirmer;
Two Supervisors, in the place of Elijah F. Purdy and Orrison Blunt
All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next. Yours, respectfully,
D. R. FLOYD JONES, Secretary of State.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, ss.—I hereby certify the above to be a true copy of the original notice received by me this day from the Secretary of State. JOHN KELLY,
Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.
AUGUST 2, 1861.

EXTRACT FROM CHAPTER 480, LAWS OF 1860.
SEC. 14.—The Sheriff or Clerk of the County of New-York, who shall receive a notice of an election, shall, without delay, deliver a copy of such notice to the Board of Supervisors of said County, and each Supervisor of said County; he shall also cause a copy of such notice to be published once in each week until the election therein specified, in such newspapers in said County, not exceeding fifteen in number, having the largest circulation in the City and the County.
Pursuant to the above extract, proprietors of newspapers are notified not to insert this advertisement unless duly authorized. JOHN KELLY,
Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

CONCURRENT RESOLUTIONS TO AMEND the Constitution so as to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage. *Resolved*, (if the Assembly concur,) That the Constitution of this State be amended as follows: The sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage is hereby prohibited; and no law shall be enacted or be in force, after the adoption of this amendment, to authorize such sale; and the Legislature shall by law prescribe the necessary fines and penalties for any violation of this provision. *Resolved*, (if the Assembly concur,) That the foregoing amendment be referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next general election of Senators, and that in conformity to section one of article thirteen of the Constitution, it be published for three months previous to the time of such election.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, IN SENATE, March 13, 1861.
The foregoing resolutions were duly passed. By order of the Senate. JAS. TERWILLIGER, Clerk.
STATE OF NEW-YORK, IN ASSEMBLY, April 5, 1861.
The foregoing resolutions were duly passed. By order of the Assembly. HANSON A. RISLEY, Clerk.
STATE OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.
I have compared the preceding with the original on file in this office, and hereby certify the same to be a correct transcript therefrom and of the whole of such original.
D. R. FLOYD JONES, Secretary of State.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—THE BOOKS for Taxes on Personal Estate will be opened for payment at this office on MONDAY, Sept. 30, 1861, from 8 A. M. to 2 P. M. Due notice will be given when the Real Estate Tax-books will be opened.
JAMES KELLY, Receiver of Taxes,
New Court-house, Park.

PASSPORTS—UNITED STATES—PREPARED and issued at the Government Agency, 34½ Pine-st.

MEDICAL.

NERVOUS AND SPECIAL DISEASES, MARRIAGE, &c.

By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Special Pathology in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. Price $1. GODFREY, Bookseller, No. 831 Broadway, or of the author, at No. 686 Broadway.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED! HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. DR. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (60th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen, nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Strictures, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c.

Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice; quacks, advertisers, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copabia, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this valuable work, for $1, of RICHARDSON, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; H. DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st., New-York; J. H. Johnson, No. 66 State-st., Chicago; or consult the Doctor, at No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etat Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 180th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

DR. HOMER BOSTWICK WILL CONTINUE the practice of his profession, and give especial attention to operative surgery, diseases of the Throat, Consumption, Female Complaints, Nervous Debility, and Impotency caused by youthful indiscretion. Dr. B.'s book on this latter subject, with hints to young men and women before and after marriage, is of vital importance to them; and every family should possess this valuable book.—*From the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.*
Price, $1. It may be had at his office, No. 25 East 12th-st., six doors west of Broadway; at GODFRIES, No. 831 Broadway, and at RICHARDSON'S, No. 1 Vesey-st. Office hours from 8 until 12, and from 6 until 8 P. M.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weakness, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $5 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease; with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address, on receipt of 25 cents in specie or postage-stamps, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX, Albany, N. Y.

BROWN'S ESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER, manufactured only at FREDERICK BROWN'S Drug and Chemical Store, northeast corner of 5th and Chestnut sts., Philadelphia. Attention is called to this valuable remedy, which should be in every family at this season, and for the Army and Navy it is indispensable, curing affections of the stomach and bowels, and is a certain preventive from the effects of bad water. Be sure to get the genuine, which is sold by all respectable druggists in New-York, &c.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S GREAT BENEFACTOR—The greatest periodical remedy ever discovered. Infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially day or evening.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CURES CERTAIN diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City. The only place it can be had genuine. $1 per vial, with a book.

AUCTION SALES.

WM. HOLLINGSHEAD, Auctioneer.
ALEXIS BRAGG & WARREN,
No. 30 WARREN-ST.,
Will sell at auction,
On FRIDAY, Sept. 27, 1861,
At 10 o'clock A. M.,
1,000 CASES
BOOTS AND SHOES.
Due notice of future sales.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE HOUSE AND LOT ON 44TH-ST.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Oct. 1, 1861, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:
WEST FORTY-FOURTH-ST.—The valuable house No. 87 West 44th-st., north side, between 6th-av. and Broadway. The house is four stories, high stoop, brick and brown stone trimmings, 18.9x50 feet—in perfect order, and contains all the modern conveniences. Lot 18.9x100.4 inches. $5,500 can remain on bond and mortgage, or be paid off. Possession immediate. Maps and full particulars at the auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st.

LOCKWOOD BROS. & UNDERHILL, Auctioneers.
ON FRIDAY, SEPT. 27, BY LOCKWOOD BROTHERS & UNDERHILL, No. 29 Murray-st., and No. 33 Warren-st., regular sale, consisting of domestics, cloths, cassimeres, satinets, vestings, shawls, ribbons, silks and straw goods, together with a general assortment of staple and fancy goods.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

BREWSTER & CO.'S
CELEBRATED CARRIAGES AND ROAD WAGONS,
Corner Broome and Mott sts., New-York.

ONE PAIR OF BLACK PONIES 14 3-4 hands high, perfectly matched, 6 years old, BLACK-HAWK STOCK, out of French Canadian mares, sound and kind, free drivers; also, ONE PHAETON WAGON AND HARNESS, complete, in excellent condition. Can be seen at STEWART & CO.'S, 162 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—THE ANDALUSIAN STALLION "FLORIDO." He is believed to be the best saddle-horse in the country; perfectly gentle and kind, as well in harness as under the saddle. Can be seen at RALSTON'S, 23d-st.

FOR SALE.—A PAIR OF CARRIAGE HORSES and one single horse, bay color, about 15½ hands, perfectly gentle, and believed sound; the property of a gentleman leaving for Europe; can be seen at Lawrence's stables, No. 58 West 15th-st.

STATIONERY.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
No. 45 Maiden-lane, stationers, book-binders and printers. Every style of blank book and stationery articles for business, professional and private use, at very low price.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
Steam printers and lithographers, No. 45 Maiden-lane. Best work at lowest prices.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE,
STAND NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices

BURNING FLUIDS, OILS, &C.

COAL OIL! COAL OIL!
OF THE FIRST QUALITY,
White, pure, safe (not explosive,) and odorless.
J. S. STANTON, Manufacturer,
NO. 246 GREENWICH-STREET, New-York.

BOMB-SHELLS.—A METAL EQUALLY AS good as lead for charging bomb-shells with balls, for sale, about 15,000 lbs., at 5c. per lb., cash. Apply to E. KELLS, No. 82 Wall-st.

GOVERNMENT ADVERTISEMENTS.

PUBLIC SALE.

Custom-House, New-York, Aug. 31, 1861.

THE FOLLOWING-DESCRIBED BONDED merchandise, having remained in store beyond the period allowed by law, will be sold at public auction, by E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer, at the United States Public Store, No. 37 New-st., on WEDNESDAY, the 2d of October next, at 10½ o'clock A. M. The goods will be open for examination on Saturday, Sept. 28, from [illegible] until [illegible] o'clock.

HIRAM BARNEY, Collector.

UNCLAIMED GOODS.

October, 1859. 1 case, No. 1, marked N. J. By the steamship Africa, from Liverpool.

[illegible], 1859. 1 case, No. 1, marked G. B. By the steamship Africa, from Liverpool.

[illegible], 1859. 1 case, No. 10, marked L., and a B. in [illegible]. By steamship Persia, from Liverpool.

December, 1859. 1 case, marked L. between two lines in a diamond. By the steamship Africa, from Liverpool.

October, 1859. 1 case, marked A. T. Stewart. By the steamship Asia, from Liverpool.

October, 1859. 1 case, marked M. Preston. By the steamship Persia, from Liverpool.

January, 1860. 1 package, marked C. Grinnell. By the steamship Arabia, from Liverpool.

January, 1860. 1 case, No. 334, marked B. in a diamond before a B. By the steamship Africa, from Liverpool.

March, 1860. 1 cask, No. 5, marked M. before A. J. W. in a diamond, with T. after. By the steamship Asia, from Liverpool.

March, 1860. 1 case, No. 345, marked B. in a diamond before B. By the steamship Australasian, from Liverpool.

March, 1860. 1 case. No. 348, marked B in a diamond before B. By the steamship Australasian, from Liverpool.

April, 1860. 1 case. No. 3, marked D K over B. By steamship Arabia, from Liverpool.

April, 1860. 1 case. No. 8, marked C T. By the steamship Persia, from Liverpool.

March, 1860. 1 case. No. 296, marked C. By the steamship Africa, from Liverpool.

September, 1858. 1 case. No. 183, marked J L & Co. By the Sarah Post, from Havre.

December, 1857. 1 keg. No. 2½, marked J L & C in oblong. By the F. Gebhard, from Antwerp.

October, 1857. 1 case. No. 24, marked N in a diamond and L. By the Mary Coe, from Rotterdam.

September, 1857. 1 case. No. 2, marked B double triangle B. By the A. C. Adams, from Bordeaux.

September, 1857. 6 cases, marked B O in indented circle. By A. C. Adams, from Bordeaux.

May, 1857. 2 cases. Nos. 1,074, 1,075, marked A & Co. By the Flora, from Havre.

June, 1858. Packages, marked T. L. Arnold. By the Hermine, from Bremen.

September, 1858. Pagages, marked J. W. Herbert. By the Laura, from Bremen.

October, 1858. 1 cask. No. 401, marked E E. By the Hammonia, from Hamburg.

December, 1859. 2 bars, no mark. By the Calhoun, from Liverpool.

October, 1859. 1 case. No. 2, marked J B L. By the Ariel, from Havre.

November, 1859. 2 packages, marked A. F. Kingsbury. By the Bavaria, from Hamburg.

December, 1859. 1 box, no mark. By the Borgund.

December, 1859. 1 case. No. 927, marked line over S in triangle. By the Borussia, from Hamburg.

December, 1859. 1 case. No. 910, marked L Z. By the Nord America, from Hamburg.

August, 1859. 1 case. No. 142, marked P C. By the Saxonia, from Hamburg.

November, 1859. 1 case. No. 202, marked L B. By the Vanderbilt, from Havre.

June, 1859. 1 cask, marked O L over A B. By the Neptune, from Liverpool.

December, 1858. 5 cases. No. 1-5, marked B in a diamond. By the Kingfisher, from Monrovia.

December, 1858. 7 packages, no mark. By the Kingfisher, from Monrovia.

December, 1858. 1 package, marked B. F. By the Paraca, from Buenos Ayres.

August, 1858. 1 package, marked J. L. By the Central America, from Cardenas.

August, 1858. 1 bedstead, marked J. L. By the Central America, from Cardenas.

August, 1858. 6 boxes, marked J. L. By the Central America, from Cardenas.

August, 1858. 9 rolls, marked J. L. By the Central America, from Cardenas.

April, 1859. 1 box, marked J. S. Wilson. By the E. N. Roy, from Monrovia.

September, 1859. 1 box, marked Gould & Hoadley. By the Henrietta.

December, 1858. 1 package, marked S. & Ben Coppie. By the Kingfisher, from Monrovia.

December, 1859. 1 case. No. 1, marked G. A. By the Simoda.

May, 1860. 1 package, marked R. E. B. By the Asia, from Liverpool.

November, 1859. 4 cases, marked G. C. with F. underneath. By the Carolotta, from Bordeaux.

June, 1860. 1 cask. No. 444½, marked B. in a diamond and G. after. By the Jamestown, from Liverpool.

May, 1860. 1 cask, marked L. in a diamond, J. H. T. underneath. By the Rhine, from London.

May, 1860. No. 204, marked W. B., with A. underneath. By the Revenue, from Antwerp.

May, 1860. 3 bags, marked C. J. By the Robena, from London.

May, 1860. 1 bag, marked A. T. By the Costa Rica, from Aspinwall.

May, 1860. 1 case, marked J. Young. By the John Bright, from Liverpool.

June, 1859. 10 bars, marked N. E. S. By the Chancellor, from Liverpool.

June, 1861. 2 barrels, no mark. By the Henry, from Liverpool.

July, 1859. 1 keg. No. 16, marked L. By the Wakano, from Rotterdam.

March, 1860. Package, marked E. Cushman. By the Tropic, from Singapore.

March, 1860. 3 cases, Nos. 330-332, marked B. in a diamond and B. after. By the Rocklight, from Liverpool.

March, 1860. 1 case, No. 3,427, marked B. F. and N. J. underneath. By the Alice, from Havre.

March, 1860. 1 case, No. 3,424, marked B. M. By the Alice, from Havre.

March, 1860. 1 case, No. 3,426, Marked B. G. and I. J. underneath. By the Alice, from Havre.

March, 1860. 2 casks, marked B. in a diamond and B. after. By the Trumbull, from Liverpool.

March, 1860. 1 box, marked S. B. Player. By the Trumbull, from Liverpool.

March, 1860. 1 case, No. 339, marked B. in a diamond and B. after. By the Ironsides, from Liverpool.

April, 1860. 1 box, marked D. M. C. By the J. Badger, Bombay.

May, 1860. 1 case, marked W. N. By the Charlotto, from Liverpool.

May, 1860. 4 bars, marked Red. By the Constitution, from Liverpool.

June, 1860. 1 trunk, no mark. By the Mecosta, from Nuevitas.

May, 1860. 1 case, No. 1, marked J. N. By the John Franklin, from Rotterdam.

May, 1860. 1 cask, No. 80, marked K. and B. By the John Franklin, from Rotterdam.

May, 1860. 8 barrels, marked W. Wood. By the Bushire, from Glasgow.

May, 1860. 2 barrels, no mark. By the Bushire, from Glasgow.

June, 1860. 1 bale. No. 873, marked Cheva-M. By the liar, from Buenos Ayres.

August, 1857. 1 trunk, no mark. By the Borussia, from Hamburg.

September, 1857, 1 case marked A. H. Rosenbaum. By the Vanderbilt, from Havre.

October, 1857, 1 case. No. 4, marked A H. By the Borussia, from Hamburg.

November, 1857, 1 case. No. 1, marked C B. By the Ariel, from Havre.

January, 1860, 2 casks, marked J. B. Bond. By the Kangaroo, from Liverpool.

March, 1860, 1 cask. No. 4, marked L L. By the Milo, from Leghorn.

April, 1859, 1 package, marked P in a diamond. By the Tartar, from Hong Kong.

April, 1859, 1 cask. No. 50, marked W H. By the Harriet, from Hong Kong.

April, 1859, 1 keg. No. 98, marked D. By the Amazon, from London.

April, 1859, 1 cask. No. 6, marked T in a diamond. By the Glasgow, from Liverpool.

April, 1859. 1 case. No. 1, marked A B. By the Petriefrom Hamburg.

April, 1859. 1 case. No. 103 marked B and C. By the Arago, from Havre.

April, 1859. 1 bale. No. 12, marked PP. By the Ophelia, from Leghorn.

April, 1859. 1 bale. No. 146, marked W before P in diamond with PB after. By Antarctic, from Liverpool.

April, 1859. 1 cask. No. 286, marked HB. By the American Congress, from London.

April, 1859. 1 cask. No. 10, marked JP. By the Sparking Wave, from Liverpool.

April, 1859. 1 package, marked G and C, with F beneath. By the Carlotta.

June, 1859. 1 box, No. 7, marked A, with T beneath. By the Tasca Helena, from Amsterdam.

June, 1859. 1 bale. No. 3, marked JC in a diamond. By the Don Quixote, from Canton.

June, 1859. 2 bales, no mark. By the Bram, from Hong Kong.

June, 1859. 1 case, marked RJ-OO. By the J. T. Mills, from Bremen.

June, 1859. 1 case, No. 2,529, marked CH. By the Southard, from Havre.

August, 1859. 1 basket, marked W. By the S. Sprague, from Bremen.

August, 1859. 1 case, No. 14, marked WPW. By the Wild Pigeon, from Valparaiso.

September, 1859. 1 box, marked A. By the Helene, from Bremen.

September, 1859. 1 bundle, no mark. By the T. B. Bertram, from Havre.

September, 1859. 1 package, no mark. By the A. L. Simetie, from Smyrna.

October, 1859. 1 case, No. 5, marked T. D. R. By the J. C. Jones, from Rotterdam.

March, 1859. 1 case, marked T. W. Hunt, By the Chancellor, from Liverpool.

Oct. 11, 1859. 1 basket, No. 275, marked A. & E. By the Germania, from Havre.

October, 1859. 1 basket, No. 400, marked A. & E. By the Germania, from Liverpool.

October, 1859. 1 box, No. 232, marked B. By the Alexandrine, from Bremen.

October, 1859. 3 bales, Nos. 25, 70, 120. Marked M. B. P. By the W. S. Lindsay, from Cronstadt.

November, 1859. 1 box marked A. B. By the D Campbell, from Liverpool.

November, 1859. 1 box, marked F. By the D. Campbell from Liverpool.

December, 1859. 1 box, marked C. D. By the Loisianna, from Bremen.

December, 1859. 1 cask. No. 18, marked C. F. H. By the [illegible] Adams, from Liverpool.

December, 1859. 1 barrel, marked N. B. By the Arabella, from Aspinwall.

December, 1859. 1 keg. No. 1-6, marked H. H. By the Duisburg, from Rotterdam.

December, 1859. 1 keg. No. ½, marked H. H. By the Duisburgh, from Rotterdam.

December, 1859. 1 box, no mark. By the Borgund, from Marseilles.

July, 1860. 1 box, marked G. C. T. By Sea Duck, from Malaga.

July, 1860. 1 box, marked W. E. S. and A. under. By the Sea Duck, from Malaga.

February, 1860. 1 case. No. 233, marked R. & S. By the City of Baltimore, from Liverpool.

February, 1860. 1 bale. No. 1, marked D. in a diamond. By the Invincible, from Macao.

February, 1860. 1 case. No. 107, marked S. over M. By the [illegible], from Liverpool.

February, 1860. 1 case. No. 19, marked J. A. By the Arabia, from Liverpool.

February, 1859. 1 case No. 2, marked S. By the Vanderbilt, from Havre.

January, 1860. 1 case. No. 3,594, marked line over F in triangle. By the Teutonia, from Hamburg.

January, 1860. 1 case No. 89, marked K. By the Ocean [illegible], from Bremen.

[illegible] over P. By the Luconia, from Rotterdam.

February, 1860. Two baskets, marked N. By the Luconia, from Rotterdam.

February, 1860. 1 case, Marked A, No. 808. By the F. Sever, from Liverpool.

March, 1860. 1 case. No. 3,479, marked B B K with P under. By the Mercury, from Havre.

March, 1860. 1 case. No. 3,478, marked B B over P. By the Mercury, from Havre.

March, 1860. 1 case. No. 3,475, marked B W E over N Y. By the Mercury, from Havre.

March 1860. 1 case. No. 3,476, marked B Z & J over N Y. By the Mercury, from Havre.

March, 1860, 1 case. No. 3,474, marked B W W over N Y. By the Mercury, from Havre.

March, 1860. 1 case. No. 3,460, marked B A M over P. By the Mercury, from Havre.

March, 1860. 1 case. No. 3,452, marked do. By the Mercury, from Havre.

March, 1860. 1 case. No. 3,458, marked B A over P. By the Mercury, from Havre.

March, 1860. 1 case. No. 3,472, marked B W G over N Y. By the Mercury, from Havre.

March, 1860. 1 case. No. 3,451, marked B A N over P. By the Mercury, from Havre.

February, 1860. 1 case. No. 90, marked V P. By the Undine, from Bordeaux.

February, 1860. 1 case. No. 8, marked B S C over N Y. By the City of Manchester, from Liverpool.

February, 1860. 1 case. No. 1,740, marked B I. By the Daniel Webster, from Liverpool.

February, 1860. 1 case. No. 89, marked P M. By the Undine, from Bordeaux.

February, 1860. 1 keg. No. 7, marked S & M. By the Luconia, from Rottdam.

March, 1860. 1 frame. No. 30, marked I. By the J. Daggett, from Glasgow.

February, 1860. 1 bale, no mark. By the Teutonia, from Hamburg.

August, 1858. 1 case. No. 486, marked C. R over F. By the South Carolina, from Rotterdam.

May, 1859. 1 case. No. 2,724, marked A G. By the Progress, from Havre.

July, 1859. 1 cask. No. 112, marked B & Co. By the Amazon, from London.

December, 1859. 1 package, marked J B R in a diamond. By the Aramingo, from Macoe.

January, 1859. Four casks. No. 1-4, marked S B T in diamond. By the American Eagle, from London.

January, 1859. 1 case. No. 5, marked S B T in diamond. By the American Eagle, from London.

January, 1860. 1 case. No. 4,196, marked H G. By the Ashburton, from Antwerp.

February, 1860. 39 bags, marked R P C. By the Sea Lark, from Kingston.

February, 1860. 1 case. No. 335, marked B in diamond and B. after. By the J. Bright, from Liverpool.

March, 1869. 1 case, marked B B. By the David Brown, from Whampoa.

March, 1860. 2 casks. No. 1-2, marked B. By the Fairfield, from Havre.

June, 1860. 1 package. No. 1, marked D. By the Henry, from Antwerp.

June, 1860. 2 bales, marked A. M. Thompson. By the Golden Rule, from Aspinwall.

June, 1860. 1 box, marked A. M. Thompson. By the Golden Rule, from Aspinwall.

April, 1860. 1 box, marked H. W. Demott. By the Surprise, from Shanghai.

October, 1859. 1 case. No. 6, marked H. G. H. By the Bremen, from Bremen.

November, 1859. 1 trunk, no mark. By the City of Baltimore, from Liverpool.

November, 1859. 1 valise, no mark. By the City of Baltimore, from Liverpool.

November, 1859. 1 iron tube, no mark. By the City of Baltimore, from Liverpool.

December, 1859. 1 case, marked William Craig. By the Circassian, from Galway.

November, 1859. 4 tubs, marked S. & Co. By the New-York, from Bremen.

November, 1859. 1 case, marked James Wallingford, Pittsburgh. By the Vigo, from Liverpool.

December, 1859. 1 case, marked Brugiere & Duvivier. By the City of Manchester, from Liverpool.

December, 1859, 1 case, marked V. Barsalo. By the City of Manchester, from Liverpool.

December, 1859. 1 case, marked Daniel Stewart. By the Edingurgh, from Liverpool.

December, 1859. 1 case, marked Daniel Stewart. By the Edinburgh, from Liverpool.

December, 1859. 1 case, marked Stephen Pritchard. By the Prince Albert, from Galway.

December, 1859. 3 packages, marked A. Holland. By the Prince Albert, from Galway.

December, 1859. 1 trunk, no mark. By the Prince Albert, from Galway.

January, 1860. 10 cases, Nos. 7-16, marked A B. By the Granada, from Havana.

January, 1860. 3 cases, Nos. 58-60, marked C. & B. By the Granada, from Havana.

January, 1860. 1 case, marked J before S in diamond. By the Granada, from Havana.

January, 1860. 1 case, marked A. G. Marrad, care Wells, Fargo & Co. By the Granada, from Havana.

January, 1860. 4 casks marked H. Chapman. By the Circassian, from Galway.

January, 1860. 1 case, marked Daniel Stewart. By the Glasgow, from Glasgow.

January, 1860. 1 case, marked Smieton & Brown. By the Glasgow, from Glasgow.

January, 1860. 1 case, marked Edward Walker. By the Glasgow, from Glasgow.

January, 1860. 1 case. No. 395, marked K B. By the New-York, from Bremen.

January, 1860. 1 case. No. 1, marked L C. By the Edinburgh, from Liverpool.

January, 1860. 1 case, marked Robert Morris, Louisville, Ky. By the Edinburgh, from Liverpool.

January, 1860. 1 trunk, no mark. By the Fulton, from Havre.

January, 1860. 1 case. No. 60, marked W & B. By the Fulton, from Havre.

January. 1860. 1 case. marked Feguir & Co. By the Baltic, from Aspinwall.

February, 1860. Cases. Nos. 10, 11, 12, 13, marked J D. By the City of Washington, from Liverpool.

February, 1860. 1 case, marked James Phelps. By the City of Washington, from Liverpool.

February, 1860. 1 package, marked M. C. Mamara. By the Arago, from Havre.

February, 1860. 1 bale. No. 159, no mark. By the United Kingdom, from Glasgow.

March, 1860. 2 cases. Nos. 540-541, marked S in H. By the Edinburgh, from Liverpool.

March, 1860, 1 case, marked W. A. Hearn. By the Glasgow, from Liverpool.

March, 1860. 1 case. No. 211, marked S in a circle. By the Glasgow, from Liverpool.

April, 1860. 4 cases. Nos. 409-412, marked line over circle. By the Edinburgh, from Liverpool.

April, 1860. 10 bales. Nos. 118-127, marked line over H. in triangle, and M. under. By the Edinburgh, from Liverpool.

May, 1860. 1 bale. No. 10, marked N. W. By the New-York, from Bremen.

May, 1860. 1 case, marked John Schmidt & Co. By the New-York, from Bremen.

May, 1860. 1 case. No. 6, marked S. By the Kangaroo, from Liverpool.

June, 1860. 1 case. No. 90, marked G. E. over P. By the Glasgow, from Liverpool.

March, 1859. 1 case, no mark. By the Weser, from Bremen.

January, 1860. 1 bale. No. 1, marked F. & S. By the John Bertram, from Hamburg.

February, 1860. 1 cask, marked J. B. Bond. By the City of Washington, from Liverpool.

January, 1860. 5 casks. Nos. 725, 727, 730, marked X. By the John Bertram, from Hamburg.

March, 1860. 30 cases. Nos. 31,250-31,259, 34,280-34,299, marked XX. By the Arnold Boninger, from Rotterdam.

May, 1860. 1 bundle. No. 15, marked C. P. By the Union, from Bremen.

May, 1860. 12 cases, Nos. 1-12, marked T W B. By the Burmah, from Rotterdam.

June, 1860. 1 case, marked Geo. Kamm. By the John Bertram, from Hamburg.

June, 1860. 1 case. marked M. J. S. Vorhis. By the Yorktown, from London.

July, 1860. 1 barrel, marked R. Paul Akers. By the H. Shelton, from Palermo.

July, 1860. 1 package. No. 5, marked R & Co. By the Beaver, from Shanghai.

July, 1860. 1 package, marked Jonathan Bently. By the Beaver, from Shanghai.

July, 1860, 1 package, marked H. T. De Silver. By the Beaver, from Shanghai.

July, 1860, 1 package, marked Andrew Matthews. By the Beaver, from Shanghai.

July, 1860, 1 package, marked Mary Cock. By the Beaver, from Shanghai.

July, 1860, 1 package, marked A. Begoden. By the Beaver, from Shanghai.

July, 1860, 1 package, marked W. B. Massett. By the Beaver, from Shanghai.

July, 1860, 1 package, marked M. D. Ross. By the Beaver, from Shanghai.

July, 1860, 1 package, marked Gordon, Talbot & Co. By the Beaver, from Shanghai.

July, 1860, 20 cases. No. 6781-6800, marked M. L. By the Mary, from Havre.

November, 1859. 1 case. No. 204, marked F. By the Asia, from Liverpool.

May, 1859. 1 case. No. 1, marked Foster over W. R. By the Progress, from Havre.

March, 1859. 1 case. No. 162, marked E in diamond over L. By the Weser, from Bremen.

THE FOLLOWING ARE SOLD AS BONDED GOODS:

December, 1857. 11 casks. No. 21-31. Marked N I in a diamond. By the Mary Hyler, from Glasgow.

November, 1857. 10½ casks, marked R & E. By the Brothers, from Bordeaux.

April, 1858. 1 cask. No. 907. Marked W J & Co. By the Plutarch, from Liverpool.

October, 1857. 24½ casks, marked J L & Co. over L two diamonds C. By the New-York, from Glasgow.

February, 1858. 37 cases. No. 1-37. Marked G M. By the Guissippina, from Genoa.

May, 1857. 3 casks. No. 2. Marked D R. By the M. Elizabeth, from Bordeaux.

February, 1858. 3 cases. No. 227-229. Marked B in a diamond W. By the Arabia, from Liverpool.

October, 1857. 2 cases. No. 2-4. Marked E E. By the Arabia, from Liverpool.

November, 1857. 4 casks. No. 245-248. Marked S G. By the Relbanhouse, from Chicago.

October, 1857. 1 case, marked J S over N Y. By the Asia, from Liverpool.

October 1857. 7 casks. Nos. 1,214, 1,218, 1,235, 1,243, 1,259, 1,261, 1,270. Marked W. B. By the Russell, from Havre.

November, 1856. 1 bale. No. 4, marked H. M. within large M. By the Yorkshire, from Liverpool.

July, 1857. Nos. 479, 480, 791, marked W. By the W. Stetson, from Liverpool.

June, 1857. 1 pipe, No. 28,107, marked G. By the James Gray, from Rotterdam.

October, 1857. 6 cases, Nos. 1-6, marked W. D. J. By the R. A. Hearn, from Antwerp.

November, 1857. 4 cases, No. 206-209, marked K. By the Chas. Cooper, from Antwerp.

May, 1858. 1 cask, No. 9,947, marked P. McC. By the Tan from Rotterdam.

July, 1857, 3 casks, Nos. 808, 809, 805, marked M. within triangle. By the Akyab, from Rotterdam.

December, 1857. 1 cask. No. 11,651, marked J S L under Palestine. By the Relbanhouse, from Boston.

January, 1858, 5 bales. No. 1-5, marked M P S, by the Connecticut, from Tobasco.

September, 1858. 2 cases. Nos. 554, 555, marked G S NY within cross. By the Equator, from Bremen.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,

(ESTABLISHED, 1823,)

NO. 29 SPRUCE-STREET.

PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE of PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.

PETER C. CORTELYOU.

PROPOSALS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS, Sept. 4, 1861.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR EACH CLASS separately, indorsed "Proposals for Class No. (name the class) for the Navy-yard at," (name the yard,) will be received at this office until noon on the 2d day of October next, for furnishing and delivering at the several Navy-yards named, the materials and articles embraced in printed schedules, which will be furnished on application, and sent by mail, if so requested, to persons desiring to offer to contract for any or all of the classes named therein, by the Commandants of the several Navy-yards, for the classes for the yards under their command, or by the Navy Agent nearest thereto, or by the Bureau for any or all the yards.

To prevent confusion and mistakes in sealing the offers, no bid will be received which contains classes for more than one yard in one envelope; and each individual of a firm must sign the bid and contract.

Bidders are hereby cautioned and particularly notified that their offers must be in the form hereinafter prescribed, and be mailed in time to reach their destination before the time expires for receiving them; *no bid will be considered which shall be received after the period stated, and no allowance will be made for failures of the mail.*

To guard against offers being opened before the time appointed, bidders are requested to indorse on the envelope above the address, and draw a line under the indorsement thus:

Proposals for Class No. (name the class) for the Navy-yard at (name the yard.)

To the Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, Washington, D. C.

Form of Offer.

(Here date the offer.)

I, (here insert the name or names composing the firm,) of (name the town,) in the State of (name the State,) hereby offer to furnish under your advertisement dated (date of advertisement,) and subject to all the requirements of the same, and of the printed schedule to which it refers, all the articles embraced in Class No. (name the class) for the Navy-yard at (name the yard,) according to said schedule, viz: (here paste on the printed class from the schedule and opposite each article set the price and carry out the amount in the columns for dollars and cents, and foot up the aggregate amount of the bid for the class) amounting to (here write the amount in words.)

I propose as my agent (here name the agent, if one is required by the schedule) for the supply under the classes miscellaneous, by a non-resident of the place of delivery; and should my offer be accepted, I request the contract may be prepared and sent to the Navy agent (name the agency) for signatures and certificate.

(Here the bidder and each member of the firm to sign.)

Form of Guarantee.

The undersigned (name of guarantor) of (name the town,) and State of (name the State,) and (name of second guarantor, &c.,) hereby undertake that the above-named (name the bidder or bidders) will, if his (or their) offer as above be accepted, enter into contract with the United States within fifteen days after the date of notice through the Post-office of the acceptance of his (or their) offer before mentioned.

Witness: (Signature of guarantors.)

I certify that the above named (here name the guarantors) are known to me to be good and responsible guarantors in this case. (Signature.)

To be signed by the District Judge, District-Attorney, Collector, Navy Agent, or some person known to the Bureau to be responsible.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

Class No. 6, white pine, spruce, juniper and cypress; class No. 9, gravel and sand; class No. 11, iron, iron nails and spikes; class No. 12, steel; class No. 14, files; class No. 16, ship chandlery; class No. 17, hardware; class No. 18, stationery; class No. 23, belting, packing and hose; class No. 26, augers.

BOSTON.

Class No. 1, bricks; class No. 2, stone; class No. 3, yellow pine timber; class No. 5, oak and hard wood timber and lumber; class No. 6, white pine, spruce, juniper and cypress; class No. 7, lime, hair and plaster; class No. 8, cement; class No. 9, gravel and sand; class No. 11, iron, iron spikes and nails; class No. 12, steel; class No. 13, pig-iron; class No. 15, paints, oils and glass; class No. 17, hardware.

NEW-YORK.

Class No. 1, bricks; class No. 3, yellow pine timber; class No. 4, yellow pine lumber; class No. 5, oak and hard wood; class No. 6, white pine, spruce, cypress, and juniper; class No. 7, lime, hair and plaster; class No. 8, cement; class No. 9, gravel and sand; class No. 10, slate; class No. 11, iron, iron spikes and nails; class No. 13 pig-iron; class No. 15, paints, oils and glass; class No. 16, ship chandlery; class No. 17, hardware; class No. 23, belting, packing and hose; class No. 26, iron work, &c.

PHILADELPHIA.

Class No. 3, yellow pine timber; class No. 5, oak and hard wood; class No. 6, white pine, spruce, juniper and cypress; class No. 11, iron, iron spikes and nails; class No. 14, files; class No. 17, hardware; class No. 23, belting, packing and hose; class No. 26, augers.

WASHINGTON.

Class No. 1, bricks; class No. 5, oak and hard wood; class No. 6, white pine, spruce, juniper and cypress; class No. 11, iron, iron spikes and nails; class No. 12, steel; class No. 14, files; class No. 15, paints, oils and glass; class No. 16, ship chandlery; class No. 17, hardware; class No. 24, sperm and lubricating oils; class No. 27 anthracite coal; class No. 29, bituminous Cumberland coal.

The schedule will state the times within which articles will be required to be delivered; and where the printed schedule is not used, the periods stated in it for deliveries must be copied in the bids. All the articles which may be contracted for must be delivered at such place or places, including drayage and cartage to the place where used within the Navy-yards, respectively, for which the offer is made, as may be directed by the commanding officer thereof; and, all other things being equal, preference will be given to American manufacture. No article will be received after the expiration of the period specified in the schedules for the completion of deliveries, unless specially authorized by the Department. In computing the classes, the price stated in the column of prices will be the standard, and the aggregate of the class will be carried out according to the prices stated.

It is to be provided in the contract, and to be distinctly understood by the bidders, that the amount and number of articles enumerated in classes headed "Miscellaneous" are specified as the *probable* quantity which may be required, as well as to fix data for determining the lowest bid; but the contractor is to furnish more or less of the said enumerated articles, *and in such quantities, and at such times, as the Bureau or commandant may require*; such increase, however, not to exceed one-half of the quantities stated (and requisitions sent through the Post-office shall be deemed sufficient notice) during the fiscal year ending 30th of June, 1862; and whether the quantities required be more or less than those specified, the prices shall remain the same.

All the articles under the contract must be of the best quality, delivered in good order, free of all and every charge or expense to the Government, and subject to the inspection, count, weight, or measurement of the said Navy-yard, and be in all respects satisfactory to the commandant thereof. Bidders are referred to the yard for plans, specifications, or samples, and any further description of the articles. When bidders shall be in doubt as to the precise articles named in the schedule, they will apply to the commanding officer of the Navy-yard and *not to employes*, for description of the article or articles in doubt, which information the said officer will give in writing. Contractors for classes headed "Miscellaneous," who do not reside near the place where the articles are to be delivered, will be required to name in their proposals an agent at the city or principal place near the yard of delivery, who may be called upon to deliver articles *without delay* when they shall be required.

Approved sureties in the full amount of the contract will be required, and twenty per centum as additional security deducted from each payment until the contract shall have been completed or canceled, unless otherwise authorized by the Department. On classes of articles headed "Miscellaneous," to be delivered as required during the fiscal year, the twenty per centum retained may, at the discretion of the commandant, be paid quarterly on the first of January, April, July and October, when the deliveries have been satisfactory, and the balance (eighty per cent.) will be paid by the respective navy agents within thirty days after the presentation of bills, in triplicate, duly vouched and approved.

No part of the per centum reserved is to be paid until all the rejected articles offered under the contract shall have been removed from the yard, unless specially authorized by the Department.

It will be stipulated in the contract, that if default shall be made by the parties of the first part in delivering all or any of the articles mentioned in any class bid for, of the quality and at the times and places above provided, then and in that case the said parties will forfeit and pay to the United States a sum of money not to exceed twice the amount of such class; which may be recovered, from time to time, according to the Act of Congress in that case provided, approved March 3, 1843.

The sureties must sign the contract, and their responsibility be certified to by a Navy Agent, Collector, District-Attorney, or some other person satisfactorily known to the Bureau.

It is to be provided in the contract that the Bureau shall have the power of annulling the contract, without loss or damage to the Government, in case Congress shall not have made sufficient appropriations for the articles named, or for the completion of works estimated for, and on which this advertisement is based, and shall also have the power to increase or diminish the quantites named in the classes not headed "Miscellaneous" in the schedule, twenty-five per cent.

Persons whose offers shall be accepted will be notified by letter through the Post-office, which notice shall be considered sufficient; and if they do not enter into contract for the supplies specified within fifteen days from the date of notice from the Bureau of the acceptance of their bid, a contract will be made with some other person or persons, and the guarantors of such defaulting bidders will be held responsible for all delinquencies.

All offers not made in strict *strict conformity* with this advertisement will, at the option of the Bureau, be rejected.

Those only whose offers may be accepted will be notified, and contracts will be ready for execution as soon thereafter as may be practicable.

NAVY BEEF AND PORK.

NAVY AGENCY, No. 39 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 21, 1861.

Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for Beef," and "Proposals for Pork," as the case may be, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, noon, on SATURDAY, the 28th day of September next, for furnishing and delivering, free of all cost and risk, to the United States, at the Navy-yard at Brooklyn.

500 barrels of beef,
500 barrels of pork.

To be packed in half barrels, and delivered within thirty days from the date of the acceptance of proposals.

The beef, pork, and barrels to be of the quality and description invariably required for the use of the Navy, (except that the iron hoops be dispensed with,) and be subject to the usual inspection of the Navy-yard.

Every offer must be accompanied by a written guaranty, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder, or bidders, will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation immediately, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the article proposed. This guaranty must be accompanied by the certificate of the United States District Judge, District Attorney, Collector, or Navy Agent, that the guarantors are able to make good their guaranty. No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by such guaranty.

I. HENDERSON, Navy Agent.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing under the name and firm of NICHOL & BILLERWELL is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

Mr. NICHOL will settle up the affairs of the firm, and will continue the business on his own account.

New-York, Sept. 6, 1861.
JOHN NICHOL,
G. B. BILLERWELL.

COAL.—300 TONS SCOTCH HOUSE COAL, TO arrive per ship *St. Louis* from Glasgow. For sale by WM. NELSON & SONS, No. 65 South-st.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR REVENUE VESSELS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Sept. 3, 1861.

The Department will receive proposals, accompanied by models, plans, and specifications, until 12 o'clock Monday, 30th September, 1861, for the complete construction and equipment of two Steam Screw Revenue Vessels of 750 tons each, and of three Steam Screw Revenue Vessels of 600 tons each, United States measurement.

Proposals will only be considered from successful steamship builders actually engaged in that business, and the name of the marine steam-engine establishment at which the steam machinery is to be made must be stated and will have due weight.

The load draft of water of the vessels of 750 tons must not exceed ten (10) feet, and they will be armed with one rifled pivot gun of 8,000 lbs. weight, two 32-pounder guns of 42 cwt., and one heavy Navy 24-pounder howitzer on the top-gallant forecastle. The complement for each vessel to be 120 persons, carrying provisions for 60 days, and 2,900 gallons of water in tanks; to be furnished with a condenser for distilling potable water.

The vessels to be schooner rigged, with flying gaff top-sails, square sail, and yard to set flying.

The load draft of water of the vessels of 600 tons must not exceed 8½ feet, and they will be armed, each, with one rifled pivot gun of 5,500 lbs. weight, two 32-pounders of 42 cwt., and one light Navy 24-pounder howitzer on the top-gallant forecastle.

The complement for each vessel will be 95 persons, carrying provisions for 60 days, and 2,000 gallons of water in tanks, and to be furnished with a condenser for distilling potable water.

The vessels to be schooner rigged, with flying gaff top-sails, square sail, and yard to set flying.

The proposal must be for the hull, spars, rigging, sails, and canvas work, mast coats, awnings, hammocks and bags, boats, anchors and cables, tanks, casks, binnacles, bells, furniture for cabins and mess-rooms, cooking apparatus and utensils complete, steam machinery, spare work, coal bunkers, filled with Buck Mountain coal, with all the equipments and outfits of every kind, and in all respects ready to receive her officers, men, provisions and armament, and at once proceed to sea.

The armaments, provisions, nautical instruments and charts only will be provided by the Government.

It is desirable to have the highest attainable speed, which must be stated in the offer, together with the length of time it can be maintained and the quantity of coal that can be carried in the bunkers for that speed, which should not be less than for ten days of twenty-four hours each.

The specifications must describe fully the material to be used; the manner and size of fastening; the detail of the size, finish and arrangement of the machinery, and of the various equipments and outfits included in the proposal.

The plans must be working drawings from which the vessel and machinery can be built, showing the allotment of space for accommodations, steam-room, magazines, shell-rooms, disposition of coal, and convenient stowage must be provided.

It is to be understood that in the contract a guarantee will be inserted of the fulfillment of the condition of draft of water, speed, fuel, satisfactory working of the machinery, and other points required, with a forfeiture in case of failure.

The bidders must state the least time from the signing the contract or acceptance of the proposal within which they will agree to complete the vessels ready for sea, and deliver them at any ports they may name. The total amount for which they will engage to do all that is required in the foregoing advertisement, and to be embraced in their specifications and plans must be stated, and the bids must be accompanied by the guarance required by law that, if awarded, they will execute the contract.

Payments will be made at four different intervals as the work progresses, retaining one-fifth (1-5) of the whole amount for ninety (90) days after the delivery of the vessel, to repair any defects that may be discovered within that time on trial at sea.

The Department reserves the right to accept the proposals made in conformity with the conditions prescribed which it may consider most to the interests of the Government and to combine the greatest number of advantages, and to reject any or all of them at its option.

A competent person will be appointed by the Department to superintend the construction and equipment of each of the vessels.

The specifications, plans, and models of parties not obtaining contracts may be withdrawn by them.

S. P. CHASE, Secretary of the Treasury.

s10-eodtos30.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY STORES.

Proposals will be received by the undersigned at his office No. 7 Bowling-green, until 4 o'clock, P. M., Thursday, the 26th inst., for supplying for the use of the United States Army the following subsistence stores, viz.:

2,438 barrels first quality Mess Pork, full salted, 200 lbs. meat.

150,000 pounds first quality Smoked Bacon Sides, slip covers, packed in tight tierces, of about 300 lbs. each.

30,000 pounds first quality Smoked Bacon Shoulders, shank cut off close to the brisket, slip covers, packed as above.

30,000 pounds first quality Smoked Hams, slip covers, packed as above.

5,015 barrels first quality Southern or St. Louis Flour.

2,000 barrels first quality Western Flour.

2,250 bushels prime buality White Beans, Peas or Split Peas, in ordinary barrels, thoroughly coopered, and in good order.

70,000 pounds prime Rice, in clean, bright spirit barrels.

30,000 pounds prime No. 4 Hominy, in clean, bright spirit barrels.

70,000 pounds prime Rio Coffee, raw, in clean, bright spirit barrels.

24,000 pounds prime Rio Coffee, roasted, in clean, bright spirit barrels.

3,000 pounds, good quality, Black Tea, one-half Oolong, one-half Souchong.

165,000 pounds refined light yellow coffee Sugar, or the best quality clean, dry, raw Sugar, in ordinary, well-coopered barrels.

8,400 gallons of good Cider Vinegar, put up in iron-hooped barrels.

10,000 pounds first quality Adamantine Candles, to be sixteen ounces to the pound; one-third 6s, two-thirds 12s.

3,000 pounds first quality Sperm Candles, 16 ounces to the pound; one-half 6s, one-half 12s.

40,000 pounds good hard brown Soap, full weight.

750 bushels good clean, dry, fine Salt, in strong, tight, well-coopered barrels, thirty-two quarts to the bushel.

4,000 gallons good Molasses or Syrup, in barrels or half-barrels, with four iron hoops.

16,000 pounds first quality Dried Apples, in tight barrels.

150 barrels of double-rectified proof Whisky; barrels to be of the best quality for containing whisky, with four iron hoops; to be guaged and marked as shall be required.

35,000 pounds dessicated potatoes.

25,000 pounds dessicated mixed vegetables.

1,000 gallons mixed pickles in 10-gallon kegs, as for the Navy.

Stores to be ready for delivery in any part of New-York City on the 4th day of October, and shall be so delivered without cost to the United States. Small samples in labeled boxes to accompany the proposals when practicable. Separate proposals will be required for each article, in which reference must be made to their proper samples. Certificates of inspection will be required for all meats and flour certifying on the part of the seller to their present quality and condition. The seller's name, with date of purchase, required on each package. 2 iron hoops on each barrel of pork. Boxes to be wood strapped. Affidavit of coffee-roaster required as to the identity of roasted coffee with sample. Bidders may propose for the whole or any part of each article. All the stores will be carefully inspected before their delivery and carefully compared with the retained samples. Each bid must contain a copy of the printed advertisement to which it refers, and must also have the signatures of two responsible sureties, guaranteeing the fulfillment of the obligations of the bidder, in case any part of his proposal shall be accepted. Proposals must be indorsed, "Proposals for Subsistence Stores for United States Army," and must be sent with samples to my office.

M. R. MORGAN,
SEPT. 20, 1861. Capt. and Com. Sub. U. S. A.

MUSICAL.

A YOUNG PARISIAN LADY DESIRES to give lessons in French and piano music. Her education is most excellent, and she has superior recommendations. She has a fine piano at her residence, where she can teach the pupils, if desired. Address Mlle. A. De B., Box No. 139 *Times* Office.

LESSONS ON THE PIANO $10 PER QUARTER, or piano and French together $15, by an experienced teacher from the Conservatoire de Musique, Paris. Inquirers can be referred to present and former pupils. Address C. B. H., Box No. 184 *Times* Office.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS, First-class, FOR SALE, TO LET, OR SOLD ON INSTALLMENTS, on favorable terms. Peloubet Harmoniums, one, two, or three banks of keys. $135 to $400. Cottage pianos, fully warranted, 6⅔ and 7 octaves, $150 to $250.

J. M. PELTON,
Nos. 841 and 843 Broadway, N. Y.

LIGHTE & BRADBURY'S NEW SCALE OVERSTRUNG BASS PATENT INSULATED FULL IRON FRAME GRAND and SQUARE PIANO-FORTES, No. 421 Broadway. What everybody says must be true; everybody says they are the best, therefore they must be the best.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., Manufacturers of Grand and Square PIANO-FORTES, In every variety of scales and patterns. Warerooms, No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, New-York.

THE BANJO.—INSTRUCTIONS GIVEN ON this popular instrument by Mr. G. C. DOBSON, who will guarantee to learn the pupil nine proficient tunes of their own choice, for the sum of $3; he will also learn them to accompany singing, in a few lessons, also to accompany any other instrument. Each pupil taught separately one hour. The best of references given if required. Pupils taught at their residence if desired. GEO. C. DOBSON, No. 66 Christopher-st., between Bleecker and 4th sts., N. Y.

REMOVAL.—HORACE WATERS. HAS REmoved to No. 481 Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts., where he sells new 7-octave Pianos for $150, and warranted. Second-hand Pianos and Melodeons from $25 to $130. All kinds of Musical Merchandise at war prices. Pianos and Melodeons to let, from $2 to $8 per month, rent allowed if purchased as per agreement. Monthly payments received for the same. Alexandre Organs for churches at low prices.

MR. JULIUS METZ INFORMS HIS PUPILS and the public that he is ready to give instruction in piano and singing. Apply at his residence, No. 359 State-st., or of Mr. Jas. E. Lent, No. 357 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

SIGNOR J. NUNO RESPECTFULLY INFORMS his friends and the public that this Winter he will give singing and piano lessons. Orders will be received at Breusing's music-store, No. 701 Broadway, and No. 98 East 22d-st.

PIANO-FORTES AT A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE.—New and second-hand pianos for sale and hire at M. WALKER'S music-store, No. 187 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Allowance made for hire if purchased.

MR. EDWARD SEGUIN, BARITONE, Elève du Conservatoire Imperial de Musique, Paris, begs to announce that he will give lessons in singing, this season, at his residence, No. 112 West 21st-st.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

ALL WEDDINGS SUPPLIED WITH Cards and Envelopes of latest styles. Samples by mail.

A. DEMAREST, Engraver,
No. 182 Broadway, corner of John-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—HERRMANN.

THIS AND EVERY EVENING OF THE WEEK.

Doors open at 7¼; to commence at 8 o'clock. Admission, 50 cents. Amphitheatre, 25 cents. Reserved seats, 25 cents extra. Orchestra stalls, $1. Box-office, Academy of Music; Sibell's and C. Breusing's.

TO-NIGHT, TENTH AND LAST NIGHT
TO-NIGHT, TENTH AND LAST NIGHT
OF
THE INAUGURATORY PROGRAMME.
THE INAUGURATORY PROGRAMME.
TO-MORROW,
FRIDAY, FIRST NIGHT
OF
THE COMIC PROGRAMME.
SATURDAY, TWO PERFORMANCES.
SATURDAY, TWO PERFORMANCES.
FIRST PRESTIDIGITATORIAL MATINEE, AT 12¼.
NEW COMIC PROGRAMME AT 8 P. M.
SATURDAY MORNING, AT 12¼,
FIRST PRESTIDIGITATORIAL MATINEE.

Admission to all parts of the house ......50 cents.

NO RESERVED SEATS. NO RESERVED SEATS.
EVERY LADY EVERY LADY
Will be presented with a
GRATUITOUS COPY GRATUITOUS COPY
OF
HERRMANN'S PRESTIDIGITATORIAL COLLECTION OF TRICKS,
forming a neat little book of 24 pages.

Doors open at 11¾; Matinée to commence at 12¼ precisely.

TO CONCLUDE AT 3 O'CLOCK,
which will give the ladies sufficient time to attend the
CONCERT AT THE CENTRAL PARK,
which commences at 4 P. M.

NOTICE.

The arrangements for the Prestidigitatorial Matinée will be the same as at the Opera Matinée. There will be no reserved seats in any part of the house, and all private boxes will be thrown open to the public.

The sale of Matinée tickets (50 cents each) will commence on Friday at the Academy of Music, Sibell's, C. Breusing's, and

ALL THE MUSIC STORES.

Brooklyn, at Rose's, Atlantic-st.; Prox's, Fulton-st.

LADIES, BUY YOUR TICKETS IN THE DAY TIME.

WALLACK'S.

CAUTION.—The public are respectfully requested not to purchase tickets on the sidewalk. None will command seats but those procured at the box-office.

NOTICE.—It is respectfully intimated there will be no free-list or complimentary admissions, excepting only the usual privileges of the Press.

OPENING NIGHTS OF THE NEW THEATRE.

Architect, Mr. Thomas R. Jackson, No. 229 Broadway. Masonry by Messrs. J. M. & W. Shute, 221 West 18th-st. Carpentry by L. Baldwin, No. 207 Bowery.

The iron-work, of new and elaborate design, manufactured expressly for the theatre, by George R. Jackson & Co., No. 201 Centre-st.

The proscenium and carved decorations by J. W. Banter, No. 386 Bleecker-st.

The upholstery draperies by G. L. & J. B. Kelty, No. 359 Broadway.

The superb chandeliers, gas-fittings and fixtures throughout, by Mr. Stephen Philbin, No. 707 Broadway.

The plumbing by Frambach & Parsel, 6th-av.

Stained glass and papier-mache decorations, by Mr. W. Gibson, Gibson Building, Broadway.

Oil-painting throughout, and panneling of front entrances, by R. B. Fosdick, No. 145 5th-av.

Ornamental and fresco painting, by Messrs. H. Isherwood and Charles Engles.

Gilding of the interior, Mr. James Timony.

The carpets, green curtain, matting, &c., from Julian Brothers, No. 422 Broadway.

The new and improved stage machinery, by Messrs. Van Hatten and Becroft.

The border proscenium draperies painted by Sig. Primo.

THE ACT DROP,
designed and painted by that admirable artist,
MR. HILLYARD.

TO-NIGHT, THURSDAY, SEPT. 26,

The evening entertainments will commence with a Grand National Union Overture, composed by Mr. R. Stoepel.

To be followed by a new Comedy, by Tom Taylor, Esq., in three acts, with appropriate

SCENERY, APPOINTMENTS, COSTUMES
And incidental Music, entitled,
THE NEW PRESIDENT.
DISTRIBUTION OF CHARACTERS:

FRENCH.

De la Rampe, a theatrical manager...Mr. Lester Wallack.
Belcour, a leading actor...Mr. Floyd.
Vaubelle, first tragedian...Mr. Winters.
Bagoutin, first old man...Mr. St. John.
Gribouilard, low comedian...Mr. Browne.
Lindor, walking gentleman...Mr. Hardy.
Toupet, wig-maker...Mr. Willis.
La Jaconde, leading actress...Mrs. Hoey.
Colombe, her daughter...Miss Madeline Henriques.
Mlle. Roncoulle...Mrs. Reeves.
Mlle. Girouette...Miss Crocker.

GERMANS.

The Grand Duke of Kleinstadt Waldstein...Mr. C. Fisher.
Count Wetterhalm (Prime Minister)...Mr. Norton.
The Landgrave of Braunsback...Mr. Reynolds.
The Baron Von Dampfnoodel...Mr. Blake.
Gen. Fraunback...Mr. Parsloe.
Col. Krebs (Chief Valet to the Duke)...Mr. Parke.
Herduk...Mr. Charles.
The Princess Wilhelmina (the Landgrave's sister)...Miss Mary Miller.
Mlle. Von Griffenheim (her lady in waiting)...Mrs. Vernon.
The Baroness Von Dampfnoodel...Miss Mary Gannon.
Fraulein Von Pfeffier...Miss Carman.

Master of the Horse, Lord High Treasurer, Minister of Finance, Soldiers, Courtiers, Ushers, Ladies, Peasants.

ACT I.
GRAND SALON AND HALL OF AUDIENCE,
In the Ducal Palace of Kleinstadt Waldstein.

A Conspiracy—A Duke in Difficulties—The Envoy's Arrival—The Children of Parnassus and the Manager's Plot.

ACT II.
RUINS OF THE OLD ABBEY ON THE RIVER SIDE.

The ingredients of this act consist principally of cross purposes, hawk and buzzard, plot and counterplot, mistakes, confusion, love, jealousy, general surprise and a thunder-storm.

ACT III.
TERRACE AND GARDEN OF THE PALACE DURING A FETE CHAMPETRE.

In this act the plots and plans devised by man's ingenuity are turned to good purpose, and made subservient to the happiness of all parties, by woman's wit. The comedy will conclude with

A MINUET
AND
CHARACTERISTIC DANCE
BY
ALL THE CHARACTERS.
Composed by Mons. PAUL BRILLIANT.

Between the first and second acts of the comedy Mr. ROBERT STOEPEL will introduce a novel and peculiar Melange, entitled a

MUSICAL PANORAMA OF BROADWAY.

The parts will consist of

1. Harbor of New-York—A Calm Sea—Evening Gun from the Man-of-War—Roll of Drum, &c. 2. Music on Shipboard—"The Sea." 3. Dodworth's Band with Seventy-first Regiment. 4. Scottish bagpipes with Seventy-ninth. 5. Barnum's Museum Brass Music on Balcony. 6. City Hall Mass-Meeting, Fifes and Drums. 7. Assembly Rooms—Ball—The Lancers. 8. Bryant's Minstrels—"Aint I Glad?" 9. Canterbury Hall—"Billy Barlow." 10. Niblo's—Circus—Ship—Ballets—Castagnets. 11. Laura Keene's—Schottish—(Triangle) Bird Polka. 12. Winter Garden—Violin Solo. 13. Clinton-place Hand-organ. 14. Dodworth's Rooms—Classical Music. 15. Wallack's Theatre—Camille Mazourka. 16. Academy of Music—Anvil Chorus. 17. Fifth-avenue—Serenade. 18. Thirty-second-street—Railway Gallop—Bell—Whistle, and other locomotive effects.

Between acts 2 and 3,

MAZOURKA ON VERDI'S "UN BALLO IN MASCHERA," BY R. STOEPEL.

Doors open at 7 o'clock, begin at 8.

Boxes and Parquet, 50 cents; Orchestra stalls, $1; Private Boxes for seven persons, $7.

Mr. WALLACK...Proprietor and Manager.
Stage Manager...Mr. LESTER WALLACK.
Prompter...Mr. MOORE.
Treasurer...Mr. MOSS.

NIXON'S ROYAL CIRCUS AND MENAGERIE.

Palace Garden, corner 14th-st. and 6th-av.
GRAND DEMONSTRATION
THIS THANKSGIVING DAY.
Two Great Performances.
Afternoon, commencing at 2½ o'clock.
Evening, commencing at 8 o'clock.
First appearance of the FRENCH TROUPE.
MADAME TOURNAIRE and
THE WONDERFUL HORSE, KATE.
And all the splendid Company in an appropriate
EQUESTRIAN OVATION.
Admission, 25 cents. Children, 15 cents.

"Uprouse ye, then, my merry, merry, men,
It is our opening day."

GRAND OPENING DAY OF THE

PARISIAN CABINET OF WONDERS AND ANATOMY,

NO. 563 BROADWAY,
Next door to Ball, Black & Co.'s, New-York,
On SATURDAY, Sept. 28, 1861.

The wonders of the world and beauties of nature, hitherto hidden, now revealed! Showing that the handicraft of man follows on the heels of Nature.

Wonders of the brain and *pons Varoli*, where the seat of the mind or soul is supposed to be.

Wonders of the five senses—seeing, hearing, smelling, taste and touch.

Extraordinary freaks of Nature, together with wonders from Paris, Florence, Munich and England.

Wonders of Life, actually showing hidden life within life.

Wonders of accouchment, wonders in hermaphrodites, wonders in obstetricy, wonders of embryology, wonders of osteology.

WONDERFUL.

1,700 parts of the human body at one view,
AND GREATER WONDERS STILL
In the
SEPULCHRE, OR PATHOLOGICAL ROOM!

Lectures daily, together with surprising, interesting and unprecedented experiments in chemistry.

Open daily, for gentlemen only, from 10 A. M. till 9 P. M. Admission 25 cents.

MAXWELL O'SULLIVAN,

Captain of the Fourth Regiment, Irish Brigade, late of the Sixty-ninth, has the honor to announce to the citizens of New-York, that he will deliver an entertainment THIS EVENING, at

IRVING HALL.

Military, Musical, Humorous and Racy, descriptive of the late campaign of the Sixty-ninth in Virginia.

THE FORT SUMTER BAND—the comrades of the gallant ANDERSON—will attend. Will there be a vacant place in the Hall when they strike up the STAR-SPANGLED BANNER and GARRYOWEN?

Tickets, 25 cents.

DODWORTH'S HALL.

Grand Musical and Dramatic Soiree, at Dodworth's Hall, No. 806 Broadway, on FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 27, 1861. Miss Cecilia Flores, the American Prima Donna, assisted by Prof. J. B. Beura, Dramatic Reader. Cards of Admission, 50 cents. To commence at 8 o'clock.

INSTITUTE OF ART, 625 BROADWAY.

COMPRISING THE UNEQUALED DUSSELDORF GALLERY OF PAINTINGS, STATUARY, &c.

Open Day and Evening. J. W. WARD, Sec'y.

BOWERY THEATRE TO LET—WITH SCEnery, wardrobe and properties; immediate possession given. Apply to JOHN S. GILES, Receiver, &c., No. 34 Elizabeth st.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

THURSDAY, Sept. 26, 1861.
GRAND NATIONAL FAST-DAY.
GRAND NATIONAL FAST-DAY.
GRAND NATIONAL FAST-DAY.

The Museum will be CLOSED UNTIL 1 O'CLOCK P. M., after which time it will present the [illegible]

HOLIDAY ATTRACTIONS

ever offered, even at this establishment, including

SPLENDID DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES,

of the most interesting, laughable, and amusing character, nearly [illegible]

EVERY HOUR

during the AFTERNOON and EVENING, the first COMMENCING AT 3 O'CLOCK, and repeated until every visitor has had the opportunity of witnessing them. These performances will embrace several of the most popular and interesting [illegible], the most

LAUGHABLE AND AMUSING FARCES,

besides the Singing of Popular Patriotic Songs, by the BEAUTIFUL AND ACCOMPLISHED Miss DAWSON,

DANCING BY LA PETITE ADIE LE BRUN,

and the exquisite performance on the Violin by the celebrated

JUVENILE VIOLINIST,

Mlle. MATILDA E. TOEDT, only 11 years of age, whose exquisite productions so delighted the visitors to Madame Bishop's Concerts, last Winter.

To be seen at all hours, Afternoon and Evening,

THE LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS,

OR RIVER HORSE,

FROM THE RIVER NILE, IN EGYPT,

The most extraordinary creature in the whole animal kingdom.

THE GREAT BEHEMOTH OF THE SCRIPTURES,

which is so graphically described in the book of Job, Chapter xl.

He is strictly an

AMPHIBIOUS ANIMAL,

Living under water or out of it; will float on the top of water,

WALK ON THE BOTTOM OF A RIVER

under water, and may be seen at the Museum in the

ARTIFICIAL RIVER, SWIMMING AND WALKING,

as if frolicking in his native stream, the [illegible]. This wonderful animal, the only one ever seen in America,

CLOSES HIS EXHIBITION ON SATURDAY, OCT. 5, 1861.

And as, in the language of Job, "UPON THE EARTH THERE IS NOT HIS LIKE," it is presumed every body will embrace this opportunity

TO LOOK UPON THE WONDER OF THE WORLD,

especially as when he leaves here he

WILL NEVER AGAIN BE SEEN IN NEW-YORK.

He is accompanied by a native Arab keeper, who is himself a curiosity as a specimen of that historic tribe of men, and will alone well repay a visit to those who have a curiosity to see such a representative of a distinct and historic branch of the human family. Also to be seen, The BEAUTIFUL AQUARIA, with its myriads of living fish, and to which have just been added many new specimens, beside a LIVING SEAL, SEA LION, MAMMOTH BEAR SAMSON, THE WHAT IS IT? or, MAN MONKEY, HAPPY FAMILY, &c.

And notwithstanding all these novelties and attractions, the price of admission is only 25 cents; children under 10 years, 15 cents; while it would cost ten times that amount to see the same things at other establishments.

TWO LIVING WHALES
NOW ON EXHIBITION,
AT JONES' WOODS.

Admission only 25 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents. The 2d and 3d av. cars convey passengers to 66th-st., within five minutes' walk of Jones' Wood.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.

GREAT SUCCESS OF THE NEW BURLESQUE.

TO-NIGHT,
AND EVERY NIGHT, TILL FURTHER NOTICE,

Will be presented, a new and indescribable curiosity in literature, comprising comedy, farce, burlesque, spectacle, melo-drama, opera, ballet, etc., entitled the

SEVEN SONS,

with the following cast of characters:

Diavolina, an old favorite, formerly one of the Seven Sisters...Miss Laura Keene.
Columbia...Miss J. H. Allen.
Satanella, another of the Seven Sisters...Miss Sara Stevens.
Tartarus, afterwards Ike, a Yankee boy, and Hezekiah Peabody, a Yankee pedlar...Mrs. Lotty Hough.
Asmodeus, afterwards Hank, a fast boy, afterwards Mlle. Marie, a French lady, afterwards a Fire Zouave, with a Union Song...Mrs. Chanfrau.
Diavolus, afterwards Tim Toggles, an imported tiger, afterwards Dr. Dasheway, an equestrienne...Miss Ione Burke.
Molasses, afterwards Jack, a sailor...Miss Francis.
Rhadamanthus, afterwards Harry, a news-boy...Miss Dillon.
Sulphurus, afterwards Han, a Dutch boy, afterwards the Fraulien pumpernickel...Mrs. Marlowe.
Memphistophiles, afterwards a young man about town...Miss Robertson.
Pluto, King of Hades, afterwards Cuffee, irrepressible as ever, in everybody's way, continually breaking out in a new place with a new Union song...Mr. J. G. Burnett.
Cæsar, afterwards Dr. Fussall, special war correspondent of the Thunderer, fully impregnated with the belief that he who don't fight but runs away, will certainly have the best chance of living to fight on another occasion...Mr. Levick.
Jake Butt, a New-York boy, other than which no description is necessary...Mr. H. F. Daly.
Fred. Flutter, an English fop, formerly an officer in the Crimea...Mr. Marlowe.
Mickey McGinnis, one of the great unwashed, a Sixth Ward Politician...Mr. Dillon.
Machiavelli, afterwards Sleekwit, an unmitigated Abolitionist...Mr. J. H. Stoddart.
Alexander, afterwards Von Slyck, a gentleman of Teutonic origin, who has been spoiled by his appetite...Mr. C. Burnett.
Policeman, one of the regular blue and pewter...Mr. W. R. Richardson.
Imp...Mr. J. D. Billy.
Mrs. Pluto, the mother of the Seven Sons, as well as the maternal parent of the Seven Sisters, (it is trusted the excellence of the first rendition of this character will apologize for its second introduction...Mr. C. Peters.

THE MUSIC OF THIS OLLA PODRIDA,
including
A NEW OVERTURE,
and new entr'actes, composed and arranged by
THOMAS BAKER.
THE EXQUISITE SCENERY
painted by Messrs.
JAMES M. ROBERTS,
and
MINARD LEWIS.
THE NEW AND ELABORATE MACHINERY,
By JOHN M. SMART.
NOVEL PROPERTIES AND APPOINTMENTS,
By MR. HENRY and Assistants.

Doors open at 6¾, commence at 7½.

Box book now open. Seats secured ten days in advance without extra charge.

WINTER GARDEN.

TO-NIGHT and EVERY NIGHT, the brilliant and beautiful comedienne,

MRS. JOHN WOOD,

Will appear in the charming burlesque of CINDERELLA, which has been produced with new music by the Conductor, CHARLES KOPPITZ, including a new medley overture, with solos from every instrument; new and brilliant scenery by GETZ, and new and startling effects. The cast includes, in addition to Mrs. JOHN WOOD, Mrs. W. R. Blake, Mrs. Skerrett, Miss Emma Hall, Miss Lothian, Messrs. A. H. Davenport, Lewis Baker, Harry Pearson, &c.

CONCERT, BALL AND MOONLIGHT EXCURSION TO STATEN ISLAND, at Hotel St. Julien, by the members of National Musical Institute, THURSDAY EVENING, Sept. 26. Concert and Ball to the residents of Staten Island. Tickets, 50 cents each. Noll's Band is engaged, &c. CARL ANSCHUTZ, Conductor. Tickets for the Excursion from New-York City, $1; admit gentleman and lady; extra ladies, 50 cents each. Tickets can be had at Evans' Bookstore, No. 677 Broadway, of F. Winslow, President.

Should the weather prove stormy, will take place the next fair evening, except Saturday. Boat *Chicopee* leaves Harlem at 5 P. M.; Yorkville at 5:15; Delancey-st. at 5:45; Peck-slip at 6; Robinson-st., N. R., 6:15.

BANJO AND VIOLIN TAUGHT BY JAMES BUCKLEY, No. 36 White-st., near Broadway. Terms 50 cents per lesson; 12 lessons, $5 in advance. He has several scholars who learn six or eight tunes each lesson, and guarantees to teach each pupil the notes in three lessons or money refunded. Apply early.

GRAND PANORAMA OF THE WAR, AT Hope Chapel, No. 720 Broadway, EVERY EVENING at 8 o'clock. Exhibition on SATURDAY at 3 in the afternoon, for families and schools, at a reduced price.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,

No. 204 Fifth-av., corner 26th-st., New-York.
No. 137 Montague-st. Brooklyn.

TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn. WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York; commencing October 1st in Brooklyn, October 2d in New-York.

In the new building on 5th-av., recently erected for the purpose, will be found every requisite for such an establishment. In addition to the dancing, classes will also be formed for exercises in a new system of Calisthenics, especially valuable to ladies and children of delicate frame. Mr. Dodworth would be glad to make arrangements with Seminaries for lessons in Dancing, Calisthenics or Military Drill.

Circulars for terms, &c., may be had at either Academy.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY DONOHOE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 321 7th-av., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of December next.—Dated New-York, May 20, 1861. WILLIAM HUGHES, Administrator.

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IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANN MONEYPENNY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of business, No. 430 Canal-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of November next.—Dated New-York, April 24, 1861.

ROBERT MONEYPENNY, Executor.

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BUSINESS CHANCES.

$10,000.—THREE PERSONS, WHO ARE worth more than $100,000, and who possess unrivaled facilities for the transaction of the cash auction and commission business, want a partner with $10,000 in cash. The highest references given and required. No agent need apply. Address CASH, Box No. 161 *Times* Office.

$3,000.—THE ADVERTISER OFFERS HIS services as partner, with a person who would invest or loan at once $3,000 to $5,000, and furnish all needful testimonials as to capacity and integrity. Address E. B. B., Box No. 116 *Times* Office, stating particulars and real name.

THE REBELLION IN KENTUCKY.

REPORTED ADVANCE OF BUCKNER.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, Sept. 25, 1861.

Reports are prevalent of the blowing up of the the iron bridge over Green River, probably arising from the burning of the bridge over Bacon Creek, near Munfordville.

It is reported that BUCKNER, with about 14,000 troops, is a few miles north of Bowling Green.

A Frankfort dispatch states that ZOLLICOFFER's cavalry is scouring the country in the vicinity of his camp, arresting prominent Union men, destroying their property and running off their slaves to Tennessee. They have taken possession of the small arms, including the extensive Clay County Works.

A new camp is about being formed in Laurel County for mountain Unionists to rally against ZOLLICOFFER.

The Nashville says that Col. MCHENRY, with 600 men from Davis and Ohio Counties, was expected to take possession of Owensborough on Tuesday.

A Frankfort paper says that Hon. HUMPHREY MARSHALL is quietly at home meditating no military schemes.

There is a rumor here that Generals WILLIAM J. WARD, G. J. WOOD, and WARNER have been taken prisoner by the rebels.

OUTRAGES ON THE SOUTHERN BORDER.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, Sept. 25.

The *Journal* of to-morrow will contain a statement that the rebels are committing outrages on the southern border of Kentucky; that on Monday afternoon, some 300 cavalry took possession of Albany, the county seat of Clinton County, eighteen miles from Burkesville, levied contributions on several country stores, took $200 in gold from Dr. BECKETT, and 26 stand of arms and ammunition belonging to the State.

The citizens of Burkesville have been warned that the Tennesseeans propose visiting them and have threatened to remove them.

There are recruiting stations at Albany and Burkesville, and it is stated there are calling for men and arms.

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.—Wednesday, Sept. 25.

In the Senate, Mr. UNDERWOOD reported an amended bill from the Committee on Military Affairs, calling out 40,000 volunteers from one to three years, which was passed by a vote of 67 to 13.

The Senate concurred in the above bill by 21 to 5.

The Senate also passed, by 16 to 10, a bill providing that Kentuckians who have voluntarily joined the anti-force invading the State, shall be incapable of taking any estate in Kentucky by devise, bequest or distribution, unless they return to their allegiance within sixty days, or escape from the invaders as soon as possible.

GEN. ANDERSON'S CALL FOR TROOPS.

Dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sunday, Sept. 22.

The following is a dispatch received by Gov. MORTON from Gen. ANDERSON, dated Louisville, Saturday afternoon:

"Information has just reached me that BUCKNER is approaching with about 7,000 men, 1,200 cavalry, and 24 pieces artillery.

"The road has been repaired and they are probably at Elizabethtown. The men are said to be fine-looking and well armed.

"My informant says that there are no troops at Memphis. Send me all assistance you can."

Upon receipt of the above dispatch, Gov. MORTON dispatched the Thirty-ninth Regiment, Col. HARRISON, to Louisville, and the Thirty-first, Col. SCOTT, to Evansville. This was all that the transportation facilities could afford last night. The Tenth, Col. MANSON, was sent to Louisville this afternoon, and another regiment follows to-morrow. This affords another evidence of Gov. MORTON's promptness and decision. He has dispatched an agent to-day to the border counties, with general orders to the Indiana Legion, looking to placing these companies on a footing available in any emergency.

Gov. MORTON has just received information from Evansville that a messenger was arrested to-day up Green River, who was bearer of orders from Gen. BUCKNER to a prominent Secessionist, with a plan to destroy the locks on Green River. Two companies of Col. CRAFT's Regiment, and one hundred Home Guards, have been sent up to protect the locks.

PROCLAMATION BY GOV. MAGOFFIN.

WHEREAS, the following resolutions, viz:

Whereas, Kentucky has been invaded by the forces of the Confederate States and the commonwealth is threatened with the State NEVER to be freely restored to the constitutions upon which they will consent to remain, unless the dignity of the State by submission to which Kentucky cannot listen without disgrace, therefore,

Resolved, That the invaders must be expelled.

Inasmuch as there are now in Kentucky National troops assembled for the purpose of preserving the tranquility of the State and of defending and protecting the people of Kentucky in the peaceful enjoyment of their lives and property, it is

Resolved, That Gen. ROBERT ANDERSON, a native Kentuckian, who has been appointed to the command of the Department of Cumberland, be requested to take instant command, with authority and power from this Commonwealth to call out a volunteer force in Kentucky for the purpose of repelling the invaders from our soil.

Resolved, That in using the means which duty and honor require shall be used, to expel the invaders from the soil of Kentucky, no citizen shall be molested on account of his political opinions; that no citizen's property shall be taken or confiscated because of such opinions, nor shall any slave be set free by any military commander; and that all peaceable citizens who remain at home and attend to their private business, until legally called into the public service, as well as their families, are entitled to and shall receive the fullest protection of the Government in the enjoyment of their lives, their liberties, and their property.

Resolved, That his Excellency the Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky be requested to give all the aid in his power to accomplish the end desired by these resolutions, and that he issue his proclamation calling out the militia of the State, and that he place the same under the command of Gen. THOMAS L. CRITTENDEN.

Resolved, That the patriotism of every Kentuckian is invoked, and is confidently relied upon, to give active aid in the defence of the Commonwealth.

Have this day been passed by both Houses of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, the Governor's objections thereto to the contrary notwithstanding, and are therefore the law of the land, I do hereby issue this, my proclamation, enjoining all officers and citizens of this State to render obedience to all the requirements of said resolutions, and in obedience thereto I have ordered General THOMAS L. CRITTENDEN to execute the purposes contemplated by said resolutions; and I hereby require all citizens of Kentucky subject to military duty to obey the call which the said Gen. CRITTENDEN may make upon them in accordance with the provisions of said resolutions.

In testimony whereof, I, BERIAH MAGOFFIN, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, have hereunto inscribed my name and caused the seal of the State to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 20th day of September, in the year of our Lord 1861, and in the 70th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor, B. MAGOFFIN.
THOS. B. MONROE, Jr., Secretary of State.
By JAS. W. TATE, Assistant Secretary.

GEN. CRITTENDEN'S CALL.

TO THE MILITIA OF KENTUCKY.

By the authority which you yourselves have appointed, you are called upon to defend your State. Misguided countrymen whom you loved too well to fight, despite their wrongs to you, waging unnatural war, have tarnished the bright fame of Kentucky; and for the first time since your sires bequeathed you this noble State, its soil is polluted by the tread of hostile armies.

I will not impugn the patriotism and courage of my countryman by supposing that any appeal, however eloquent, could so rouse them to energy and action as this simple statement.

As to the State Guard I must add a word. Now is the opportunity to wipe out every reproach that has been cast upon you. You owe it not only to your duty as citizens, but to that solemn obligation of soldiers which you cannot forget without dishonor, to respond at once to this call.

The State Guard will rendezvous as soon as possible at Louisville and report to me. The residue of the militia and such of the Home Guard as choose to volunteer will rendezvous as soon as possible at Louisville, Frankfort, Camp Dick Robinson, Gen. BRECKINRIDGE's camp, New-Haven and Henderson.

Come in battalions, regiments, companies, or come as individuals, and you shall be mustered into service under pay at once. T. L. CRITTENDEN,

Brig.-General Kentucky State Guard.

THE NATIONAL FAST.

PROCLAMATION OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

Whereas, a Joint Committee of both Houses of Congress has waited on the President of the United States, and requested him to recommend a day of Public Humiliation, Prayer and Fasting, to be observed by the people of the United States with religious solemnities, and the offering of fervent supplications to Almighty God for the safety and welfare of these States, His blessing on their arms, and for a speedy restoration of peace, to Edwin D. Morgan, Governor of the State of New-York, in conformity with the proclamation of the President, as well as my own sense of its propriety, do unite in recommending the People of this State to observe and keep the aforesaid day in all humility and with all religious solemnity.

In this momentous hour, when rebellious hands have kindled the flames of civil war in our land, avowedly for the purpose of overthrowing a Government peculiarly blessed of God, it is most fitting that we should publicly recognize our dependence upon the favor of Him whose authority is supreme, and whose jurisdiction is universal; who raiseth up and casteth down nations, but who maketh not inquisition for blood of them that put their trust in Him; that we supplicate Him not to remember against us our former iniquities, which have justly provoked Him to inflict these heavy judgments.

And I do further recommend that all public works be suspended, so far as may be, and all public offices and places of business be closed, and that ordinary avocations cease, and so continue throughout the aforesaid day.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto affixed the privy seal of this State, this nineteenth day of [L. S.] September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one.

EDWIN D. MORGAN.

By the Governor.
LOCKWOOD L. DORY, Private Secretary.

PROCLAMATION OF MAYOR WOOD.

The President of the United States, in conformity with the request of a Joint Committee of both Houses of Congress, having appointed Thursday, the 26th day of September instant, as a day of Humiliation, Prayer, and Fasting for all the people of the Nation, I, FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor of the City of New-York, in pursuance of the recommendations of the President; do hereby earnestly exhort all my fellow-citizens of New-York to observe the day thus appointed as a solemn national fast.

Let us remember, especially at this time, that our Heavenly Father does not willingly afflict His children, but that National punishments are, by His decree, the inevitable consequences of National delinquencies. Fasting, humiliation and supplication, to be effectual, must be accompanied with a sincere sorrow for all that has been done amiss, and an equally sincere resolution to do what is right. Such a spirit of penitence can alone be acceptable to Divine Justice. Guided then, by Divine Wisdom; the restoration of the blessing of "domestic tranquillity," now withdrawn, may be reasonably expected.

In order suitably and decorously to observe this solemnity, I do recommend the people of the City of New-York to abstain from all labors, public or private, save those of charity or necessity, on the said day, and humbly to assemble at their respective places of public worship, to entreat the mercy of God for our beloved land.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal of office, at the City of New-York, [L. S.] this 23d day of September, in the year of our Lord 1861.

FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

THE NATIONAL FAST IN NEW-ENGLAND.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Sept. 25.

The "National Fast Day" will be observed to-morrow, throughout New-England, with unusual solemnity.

In Boston, business will be entirely suspended, even to the closing of the offices of the ferry and railroad corporations.

The daily newspapers suspend publication from Thursday morning until Friday noon.

Divine services will be held in all the churches.

MEETING OF THE SONS OF CONNECTICUT.

Agreeably to notice there was a gathering of the Sons of Connecticut last evening, at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, for the purpose of adopting measures to entertain the volunteers from their native State during their journey to the seat of war. Messrs. P. M. WETMORE, P. PERIT, R. N. BLATCHFORD and other prominent gentlemen were present. Speeches of a highly patriotic nature were made, and a committee was appointed to greet and entertain any troops from Connecticut that should pass through or temporarily sojourn in this City during their transportation to the seat of war.

THE NINTH MAINE REGIMENT.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE FOR THE SEAT OF WAR.

The Ninth Regiment of Maine, enlisted for the war, arrived in this City yesterday morning, *en route* for the seat of war. They came on the steamer *Bay State*, and landed at Pier No. 3 North River about 10 o'clock. The regiment left Augusta on Monday, and were well received in Boston on Tuesday. There are in all 1,100 men, hailing from Calais, Canton, Hilton, Cornish and Aroostook Counties—all parts of the State being represented. They consist of mechanics and laborers, and though comprising a number of Germans and Irish, are mainly native-born. Physically, they will bear comparison with any regiment in the field. They are to receive Enfield rifles at Washington. They have the regulation uniform, of excellent material, commissariat wagons, camp equipage and four days' rations for each man. The band numbers twenty-four pieces. They left for Washington in the evening train. The following are the officers:

Colonel—RUTHERFORD RICH, of Portland.
Lieutenant-Colonel—Coleman Harding, of Gorehan.
Major—Sabine Emery.
Surgeon—Joel Richardson.
Assistant Surgeon—Cyrus D. Tuck.
Quartermaster—John H. Lowell.
The Chaplain has not yet been appointed.
Co. A—Capt. Granger. Co. B—Capt. Robinson. Co. C—Capt. Reed. Co. D—Capt. Wedgwood. Co. E—Capt. Baker. Co. F—Capt. Bisby. Co. G—Capt. Hinds. Co. H—Capt. Cummings. Co. I—Capt. Chase. Co. K—Capt. Wentworth.

THE NATIONAL LOAN IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Sept. 25.

There were eighty-eight subscribers to the National loan to-day, the sum subscribed amounting to $74,600.

DRAFTING OF TROOPS.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Sept. 25.

Drafting commenced in Iowa on the 23d inst., not in this city, as stated in Monday's dispatch.

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

"A VOICE FROM THE RANKS."

This evening, Mr. MAXWELL O'SULLIVAN, late a volunteer of the Sixty-ninth, will give a narrative of the campaign in Virginia—descriptive, anecdotal and musical. Fort Sumter Band will be in attendance, and enliven the scene by playing a choice selection of music. The tickets for admission are only 25 cents each.

THE CADET LIGHT INFANTRY.

This company, composed of the pupils of Mr. TEACY's boarding school, Tarrytown, N. Y., (ranging in age from 10 to 18 years,) paid a visit to our City on Tuesday last, under the command of Maj. PRALL, their military instructor. They were fully equipped, and made a fine appearance; and their drill, marchings and military precision excited the admiration of all who witnessed them. The company is well officered, and shows what can be accomplished by strict and thorough military discipline.

BATTERY K, NINTH REGIMENT.

This battery, already in the service, under the command of Capt. T. B. BUNTING, has been recruiting in this City for the past two weeks, and have nearly completed the number required. A squad of recruits will be forwarded on Monday. All those desirous of joining this first-class battery must apply immediately, at the corner of Thirteenth-street and University-place. A good bugler is also wanted.

Opening of Mr. Wallack's New Theatre.

Mr. WALLACK's new and charming establishment, of which we have already given a full account, was opened to the public last evening. From an early hour the ample entrances on Broadway and Thirteenth-street were thronged with old friends and admirers of the veteran manager—friends and admirers who have followed his fortunes from the lowest point down town to the high latitudes where fashion now reigns. The house was, of course, densely crowded. Not a seat was to be had for money or favor, and we understand that for several days to come the prospect is the same. Mr. ROBERT STOEPEL, the conductor of the orchestra, was the first to receive a welcome from his old patrons. After the last note of the national overture had been played, the curtain ascended for the first time, and Mr. WALLACK stepped forward. Amid frequent bursts of approbation, he addressed a few words on the subject of his new theatre, and referred to the kindly assistance he had received from various parties and the obligations he felt himself under for the same. He spoke of the spirit of the times, and expressed the hope that he would not be found lagging behind. A few general expressions of this character terminated a ceremony which was the more interesting because it was hearty, and to some extent informal.

There are unavoidable delays on a first night, and, in consequence, it was long past the usual hour when the critic left the theatre. To speak of a new comedy by Mr. TOM TAYLOR in haste would be unjust to that favorite author. Beyond recording, therefore, the success of the *New President*, we shall defer our usual comments until to-morrow. All the well-known artists of the company came in for hearty applause and welcome. The house presented an animated and elegant appearance.

From the British West Indies.

THE SUMTER AT TRINIDAD—THE KEY STONE STATE, POWHATAN AND RICHMOND IN PURSUIT.

The Bermuda *Gazette*, of Sept. 10, contains a few items of interest.

F. B. WELLES, United States Consul, had arrived at Bermuda.

Com. SYMMES, late of the United States Navy Capt. PRUDDEN, mate and crew of the schooner *Justina*, have also arrived at Bermuda.

FROM ST. THOMAS.

Trinidad dates of July 21 state that the pirate *Sumter* had arrived there, obtained a supply of coal, and left on the 5th of August. It is said that the Governor of the island refused to receive the officer sent on shore from the *Sumter*, except as a private gentleman, and the same course was pursued by the officers of Her Majesty's steamship *Cadmus*, which vessel arrived at Trinidad, whilst the *Sumter* was there. The officers and men of the *Sumter* were frequently on shore and numerous visits were paid by gentlemen of the Port of Spain to the steamer, and by them the courtesy and frank kindness of her officers is highly spoken of.

The steamer *Keystone State* arrived a few days after the *Sumter* left, and after remaining about half an hour, steamed out of the harbor at a rapid rate to prosecute her search.

The hope is expressed by the Port of Spain *Gazette* that Capt. SCOTT would soon be able to report that he had carried out his instructions to the letter, as the presence of vessels like the *Sumter* in a neighborhood where the people are so dependent upon the Northern States of America for supplies of the necessaries of life, as is Trinidad, is anything but agreeable.

Should the *Keystone State* fall in with the *Sumter* at sea, and bring her into action, one or both of the vessels will surely go to the bottom—neither would yield to the other.

At Antigua quite a disturbance had taken place, caused by the display of a rebel flag, which was hauled down and torn to pieces, and other demonstrations made against what was styled the "Slavery flag."

The United States steamers *Richmond* and *Powhatan*, Capt. PORTER, were at Jamaica on the 24th ult., coaling. These vessels were in search of the *Sumter*.

The Late Accident on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Sept. 25.

A committee of practical mechanics, appointed by the Chamber of Commerce to examine into and report the cause of the late accident on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, whereby so many soldiers were killed, have examined the bridge, and their unanimous report was accepted and adopted this afternoon. They report that after a careful examination of the bridge and others built of the same materials, they unanimously conclude that the accident was not occasioned by any insufficiency of timbers or iron work, but attribute the accident to a broken rail found at the west end of the bridge. As the locomotive, tender and one passenger car passed over in safety, the latter car, as appears from marks on the timbers, misplaced the iron and cross-trees, which threw the remainder of the cars from the track as they entered the bridge, thus precipitating them against the truss and cords and breaking the bridge down, and not from any weakness or decay of timber.

Another committee of practical men, appointed on the part of the road, made substantially the same report.

Prince Napoleon.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Sept. 25.

Prince NAPOLEON and suite visited Lowell and Lawrence yesterday. Upon their return in the evening they went on board the Royal Yacht and spent the night. A number of gentlemen, this evening, will give the Prince a dinner at the Revere House.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Sept. 25.

Prince NAPOLEON and wife are evidently enjoying their visit to Boston. To-day they visited Faneuil Hall, the Public Library, Everett School, and other places of interest. A grand musical concert by the pupils of our City Schools, in Music Hall, which took place at 5 o'clock, especially delighted the visitors.

The Canada Fair.

LONDON, Wednesday, Sept. 25.

The annual fair has brought an immense crowd from the Provinces and neighboring States. Nearly 20,000 people were on the ground at one time to-day.

There are 6,000 entries, and the exhibition is decidedly the best ever held in Canada.

The weather has been beautiful during the day.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE PEOPLE'S CONVENTION.—MARTIN KALBFLEISCH, Mayor, and C. W. GODARD, President of the Kings County Republican General Committee, who were authorized by the People's Meeting recently held in Fort Greene Park, to select three gentlemen from each ward and county town, to meet in convention for the purpose of selecting such candidates for local offices as members of all parties could vote for, have discharged this duty and yesterday made public the list of delegates. The Committee say that they have endeavored to present such as will command the confidence and respect of our citizens, and who, we trust, will look above the mere elevation of any one man to place, or any party to power, while our country is engaged in this great struggle for its very existence, and who will strive to place such men in nomination as will meet the approval of all our people, and enable us to present an undivided front at the ensuing election." The Convention to make nominations will be held in the City Hall, Saturday next, at 2 o'clock P. M.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A man named JOHN GALLAGHER died in the City Hospital yesterday from injuries received a few days before by being run over by one of the Fulton-avenue cars. The accident was purely the result of carelessness on the part of deceased. He was sitting on the steps of the front platform, and the conductor warned him that he was in a dangerous position, when he replied, "I'm not a child, and can take care of myself." Hardly had the words been uttered when he fell under the car and received the injuries of which he died. The deceased was a native of Ireland, 35 years old, and leaves a widow and five children, who reside at the corner of Atlantic and Adelphi streets.

THE NATIONAL FAST DAY.—The Mayor of this city has issued the following

PROCLAMATION.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, Sept. 24, 1861.

The President of the United States, and the Governor of the State, having recommended that Thursday, the 26th day of September, be observed by the people of the nation as a day of public humiliation, fasting and prayer—in accordance therewith the public business will be suspended, and the public offices of the city closed on that day.

MARTIN KALBFLEISCH, Mayor.

CONEY ISLAND RAILROAD.—This road is rapidly approaching completion, and will probably be operated to the city line by the middle of October, when passengers, for 5 cents fare, will be able to ride from Fulton Ferry, through Water, Main, York, Prospect, Jay, South and Ninth streets, Tenth-avenue and Fifteenth street, to the city line. The road between the

FOR THE SEAT OF WAR.—The Camp Guard, about forty men, left at Camp Wyman, near Fort Hamilton, by Col. PERRY, of the Continental Guard, will leave to-morrow, to join their regiment, which is now stationed near Washington.

LAW REPORTS.

The Extension of Central Park—Motion to Confirm the Report of the Referee.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

Matter of the Motion to Confirm, &c.—In this case—which has been fully published—it will be remembered that certain parties had large claims for costs, expenses, &c., and that those claims have been largely cut down. Mr. John A. Bagley, Surveyor, had a claim for $49,000 and over, which the Commissioners cut down to $32,000. The matter was then referred to John B. Haskin for retaxation, and he cut the $32,000 down to $10,000. Other claims, among them those of Messrs. Walker and Doyle, suffered accordingly.

Motion was now made to confirm the report of the Referee. The motion was resisted by a number of the claimants. The motion is not yet disposed of.

John E. Burrill for motion; Richard Busteed, Woodbury & Churchill, and Malcom Campbell opposed.

Collateral Security does not Extinguish Right to Arrest.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Clerke, Ingraham and Leonard.

Samuel M. Pettengill vs. *Robert F. Mather.*—This action was brought to recover a balance alleged to be due from the defendant for moneys collected while in plaintiff's employment. The defence was that the demand, if any existed, which was denied, had been settled by a bond and mortgage upon real estate in Brooklyn. The allegations in the complaint, amounting to an averment that the action was brought to recover for money received in a fiduciary capacity, and judgment having been rendered in favor of plaintiff for $1,500, an application was made for leave to issue an execution against the person. It appeared in evidence that the defendant had given a deed of the mortgaged property to the plaintiff, and $300 had been allowed therefor on the original claim. Testimony was also read to show that the bond and mortgage had been received as collateral security and not in payment of the demand.

Justice LEONARD, at Special Term, granted the application, but directed a stay of proceedings pending an appeal to the present General Term.

The defendant appealed accordingly, and the following opinion was delivered:

By the Court.—We think the order should be affirmed. The case in 14 Howard, 403, was one in which the checks were received in satisfaction of the debt.

The character of the indebtedness was not changed by taking security which was afterwards accepted in part payment. The residue of the claim was still of a fiduciary character, and the defendant liable to arrest.

Order affirmed, with costs. Cornelius Fiske for appellant: J. Francis Walton for respondent.

Surrogate's Court.

Benefit to the Jewish Hospital.—By the will of Henry Hendricks, now admitted to probate, the Jews' Hospital, of this City, is left $1,000. The testator also leaves $500 to Rev. J. J. Lyon, the Minister of the Congregation of the Shearith Israel.

Court of General Sessions.

In this Court, yesterday, Judge MCCUNN presiding, Wesley Powell pleaded guilty to passing counterfeit money, and was remanded for sentence on Saturday next.

Robert Kehoe was tried and convicted of assault and battery upon Austin A. Turner, and remanded for sentence.

William Taggart was tried and convicted of an assault with a dangerous weapon upon Wm. A. Simmons, and remanded for sentence.

Superior Court—Notice.

Ordered that all notices of motion, &c., and all proceedings for the 26th inst., stand adjourned to the 27th inst., at 10 A. M.

J. S. BOSWORTH, Chief Justice.

Decisions.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Bosworth.

Whitney vs. *Townsend & Kellogg.*—Notice for injunction denied and temporary injunction dismissed with $10 costs to abide events.

Robinson & Cummings vs. *Corn Exchange Fire and Inland Navigation Insurance Company.*—Case and exceptions settled. Papers with Special Term Clerk.

B. Stockelton vs. *Hamilton Fire Insurance Company.*—Exceptions settled. Papers and Reporter's notes left with Special Term Clerk.

John H. Hendrickson vs. *George W. Beers.*—Execution set aside. See opinion with Clerk.

Simeon Gutman et al. vs. *Wm. P. Brintnall et al.*—Motion granted with $7 costs.

Markets by Telegraph.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Sept. 25—P. M.

FLOUR dull. WHEAT very dull. Oats dull. Sales 4,000 bushels at 33½c., and car lots at the same figure, delivered. CORN opened very dull; buyers offered only 48c., afloat. At the close there was more demand; sales 6,600 bushels Western Mixed at 49c., afloat, and 12,000 do. in store at same, and in car lots at East Albany. Buyers of Corn have full confidence in the market and are storing for better prices. In the afternoon 6,400 bushels sold at 50c., and holders ask 51c., but prefer storing. BARLEY—Little doing in car lots; four-rowed State, 64c., and 6,000 bushels very bright Toronto at 83c. WHISKY—Sales 50 bbls. at 19½c.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, Sept. 25—P. M.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT buoyant, after the receipt of the New-York market report, and prices better. Sales of 14,000 bushels Red Winter Western, $1 02; 19,500 bushels Red Winter Western, $1 02½; 11,400 bushels Red Winter Western, $1 03; 6,000 bushels Chicago Spring, 95c.; 6,500 White Kentucky on private terms. CORN firmer after the receipt of the Eastern report. Sales 120,000 bushels on private terms, supposed to be at 37½c., as buyers were offering 37c. WHISKEY in moderate demand. Sales 50 bbls. at 6¾c. CANAL FREIGHTS lower and dull—15c. on Corn, 17½c. on Wheat to New-York. *Lake Imports*—18,000 bbls. Flour, 80,000 bushels Wheat, 40,000 bushels Corn. *Canal Exports*—248,000 bushels Wheat, 192,000 bushels Corn.

OSWEGO, Wednesday, Sept. 25—P. M.

FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT lower; sales 3,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 02; 4,500 bushels No. 2 Chicago Spring at $1, and 1,000 bushels No. 1 on private terms. Last night 5,700 bushels Winter Red Western on private terms. CORN and other grains quiet. CANAL FREIGHTS—This morning opened at 11c. on Wheat, 10c. on Corn to New-York, but this P. M. carriers are asking 12c. on Wheat and 11c. on Corn. *Lake Imports*—32,000 bushels Wheat, 2,300 bushels Barley. *Canal Exports*—3,380 bbls. Flour, 63,000 bushels Wheat, 54,000 bushels Corn, 9,400 bushels Barley.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Sept. 25.

FLOUR drooping at $5 12½@$5 25 for Superfine. WHEAT firm; sales 10,000 bushels, Red at $1 20@$1 24; White, $1 35. CORN buoyant; sales 3,000 bushels at 56c. WHISKY firm at 19½c.@20c.

Passengers Arrived.

SEPT. 25—*In steamship Persia, from Liverpool*—Mrs. Mayeur, Mr. Martin, Mrs. Martin, Mrs. Morgan and daughter, Miss Young, Miss Fellows, Mr. McCall, Mr. Maxwell, David Law, Mr. Nicholson, J. C. Hall, A. S. Van Benthuysen, James Jack, Thomas Larkin, Mr. and Mrs. Nash, 2 children and servant, Henry Simson, Thos. Green, Mr. Withwell, Mr. Tylee, Mr. Vander Reift Biget, F. A. Hamilton, Mrs. E. Hall, Mrs. Ross, J. L. Halsted, C. Bons, Mr. Whittaker, J. Enniss, Mr. Lucy, J. C. Todd, Mr. Rogers, Master A. Taylor, W. Evans, F. Evans, Mr. Escher, C. Schlotter, James Lamb and wife, Jno. Davenport, Bernard Carr, wife and brother, Mrs. Wm. Waddell, Geo. Reid, Miss S. Knapman, Miss Mary Butler, P. Reese, L. Vaughan, Miss Sarah Staunton, E. Coleman, Howard Paul, Capt. Richard Price, Mr. Lovelt, Mr. Cotrell.—Total, 60. Specie, £19,065.

SEPT. 25—*In steamship Saxonia, from Hamburg, &c*—Adolphus Davey and lady, Dr. H. Althoff, G. Jerdens, H. Rose, Aug. Bergmann, F. Pfeiffer and lady, F. Mallet, Lady Laura Stehu, Lady Clara Lokelt, T. Mosenthal, Mrs. Adolphine Schmidt and child, Louis Pelosi, F. Rickert, A. Rolker, and 262 in second cabin and steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 5 51 | Sun sets..... 6 02 | Moon rises... 10 22

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..12 17 | Gov. Island ..1 06 | Hell Gate..... 2 28

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....WEDNESDAY, Sept. 25.

Cleared.

Steamers Sarah, Jones, Philadelphia, ——; Jersey Blue, Loveland, Washington, D. C., Keeling.

Ships Horizon, Reed, Havre, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Frank Pierce, Brooks, Havre, Funch, Mincke & Wendt; Cygnet, Graham, St. Johns, N. B., ——; Southern Chief, Higgins, Havre, H. D. Brookman & Co.; Yorkshire, Fairbank, Liverpool, C. H. Marshall & Co.; Free Trade, Stover, London, R. P. Buck & Co.

Barks Quincy, Sparks, Dunkirk, F. G. Sparks; Anna Davis, Naples, McCready, Mott & Co.; Miranda, Symour, St. John, N. F., Dinwiddie & Co.; Rockaway, (Br.,) O'Neill, Queenstown, Thomas Wallis; Ellen Morrison, Gardiner, Aspinwall, Miller & Houghton; Ilva, Durie, St. Thomas and Maracaibo, Maitland Phelps & Co.; Elbing, (Br.,) Rentel, Antwerp, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Brigs Triton, Coombs, Cadiz, master; Robt. A. Fisher, Shackford, Para and a market, Burdett & Everett; Music, Klein, Bordeaux, D. C. Murray.

Schooners Alexander M., (Br.,) Moore, Matamoras, B. F. Small; Addie E., Barnes, Bodsworth, St. John, P. R., H. Underwood; A. E. Clarke, Endicott, Great Egg Harbor; A. Carson, Conklin, Wolf's Bay, N. F., master; Truro, (Br.,) Cottam, Jacmel, Hayte, Bunkardt & Co.; Plymouth Rock, Burr, Boston; J. & D. Cramer, Call, Delaware City, Overton & Chase; Belle, Cuberley, Philadelphia; Prince of Wales, Pilsbury, Saco, Metcalf & Duncan; Alfred Hull, Beveridge, Baltimore, McKee; Elizabeth Ann, Bunting, Snow Hill, Md.; Central America, Berry, Oporto, Hallett & Carman.

Arrived.

Steamship Persia, (Br.,) Judkins, Liverpool 14th inst., and Queenstown 16th, at 4:17 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to E. Cunard. 18th inst., lat. 50 23, lon. 30 16, at 7 P. M., passed R. M. steamship Asia, hence for Liverpool; 19th inst., at 10:30 A. M., lat. 51 19, lon. 19 [illegible] Boston for Liverpool; [illegible] wheels gone, all the boats, (with the exception of one) and bulwarks; had been towed in by the steamer Henry; had her rudder damaged.

Steamship Sarcasta, (Span.,) Hinson, Shampton, Southampton Sept. 11, at 6 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to Kanbard & Co. Has experienced strong head winds and sea, with much fog and rain most of the passage; passed Cape Race Sept. 21, at 5:20 A. M.; 19th inst., passed steamer Vienna, 4 hours out from the Needles; 23d, at 3:15 P. M., lat. 41 30, lon. 48 10, passed steamship City of Manchester, hence for Liverpool. The S. arrived off the Battery at 7:28 A. M.

Steamship Eastern State, (Br.) Churchill, Halifax, Sept. 20, with fish, to Thomas James.

Steamer John S. Havens, Howard, with mdse. from wreck of ship Flying Dutchman, ashore on Brigantine Berch.

U. S. steam transport A. H. Bowman, Clark, Washington, D. C., 60 hours, in ballast.

Steamer Delaware, Johnson, Philadelphia and Cape May, with mdse. and passengers to F. Perkins.

Steamer Trenton, Wilson, Trenton, with mdse. to Wm. Jenkins.

Steamer Ospray, Kenny, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Westchester, Jones, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Novelty, Shaw, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Ship Antarctic, Stouffer, Antwerp and from Scilly Island Aug. 19, with mdse. and 45 passengers to Zerega & Co. One birth. Sept. 1, lat. 49 21, lon. 31 4, passed Belgian steamship Congress, from Antwerp Aug. 24, bound to New-York, under canvas alone, her machinery apparently being disabled.

Ship Sir Robert Peel, Larrabee, Liverpool Aug. 1; passed Cape Clear 16th, with mdse. and 26 passengers to C. Grinnell. Had strong westerly winds up to lon. 50; since light variable winds and calms.

Ship Northern Light, (of Boston,) Doane, San Francisco 106 ds., with mdse. to Samuel G. Reed & Co.

Ship Helvetia, Higgins, Havre 49 ds., in ballast, to Wm. Whitlock, Jr.

Ship Caroline Nesmith, Cousins, London Aug. 8, in ballast, to Nesmith & Sons.

Ship Australia, Cowart, Liverpool, Aug. 21, with mdse. to Williams & Guion.

Bark Eagle, Baker, Curacoa, Sept. 6, with goat skins to Joseph Foulke's Son.

Bark Mary, (of Liverpool,) Whiting, Rio Janeiro, July 18, with coffee to master.

Bark Vernon, Small, Boston 3 ds., in ballast, to Bassett & Bacon. Will load for Singapore.

Bark Texana, Brandt, Mystic Bridge, in ballast.

Brig T. M. Mayhew, Frith, Bermuda 7 ds., in ballast, to Smith, Jones & Co.

Brig Devonshire, (Br.,) Masters, Antigua, Sept. 6, in ballast to J. F. Penniston.

Brig Ellen P. Stewart, Munday, Key West, Sept. 15, with sugar and molasses to master.

Brig Lydia Stover, Getchgell, New-Haven, 2 ds.

Brig M. T. Ellsworth, (Br.) Lawrence, Windsor, N. S., 15 ds., with plaster, to master.

Brig Union, (Br.,) Smith, Windsor, N. S., 8 ds., with master to D. R. De Wolf.

Brig Charles, (Br.,) Smith, Windsor, N. S., 10 ds., with plaster to master.

Schr. Rebecca, (Br.,) McBurnie, Windsor, N. S., 9 ds., with plaster to master.

Schr. Tariff, Provost, Elizabethport, for Stamford.

Schr. Stranger, Anthony, Elizabethport, for Fort Lee.

Schr. Signal, Connor, Elizabethport, for City Island.

Schr. Moonlight, Stutes, Fort Jefferson, Fla., 20 ds., in ballast, to S. C. Nelson & Co.

Schr. Joseph Rogers, Worthington, Portland, 2 ds., with stone.

Schr. A. Heaton, Ryan, Philadelphia, with coal, for New-Haven.

Schr. S. M. Shaddick, ——, Philadelphia, with coal, for Hartford.

Schr. S. D. Bellows, Clark, Philadelphia, with coal, for Hartford.

Schr. Orvetta, Sammis, Boston, 3 ds., with mdse.

Schr. S. R. Jameson, Jameson, Rockland, 4 ds., with stone.

Schr. J. H. Deputy, Haskell, Providence, 2 ds.

Schr. Bay State, Verrill, Rockland, 4 ds., with lime.

Schr. Senator, Gladwin, Orient, in ballast.

Schr. Cabot, Hillett, Northport, in ballast.

Schr. Citizen, Woodhull, New-Bedford, 3 ds., with mdse.

Schr. Anna Shepard, ——, Brookhaven, in ballast.

Schr. E. Brainerd, Hulse, Portland, 2 ds., with stone.

Schr. Lamartine, Gurney, Wareham, 3 ds., with nails.

Schr. Brazos, Stocking, Portland, 2 ds., with stone.

Schr. E. M. Clark, Hartford, 2 ds., in ballast.

Schr. Fakir, Heath, Fall River, with mdse.

Schr. Harriet Neal, Houghton, Lubec, 4 ds., with fish to Jed, Frye & Co.

Schr. Jonathan Cone, Mehaffy, Philadelphia, with coal, bound to Hartford.

Schr. Roanoke, Paull, Elizabethport, for Tannton.

Schr. Charity, Fowler, Elizabethport, for Wickford.

Schr. Emeline, Johnson, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Sloop M. E. Baylis, Davis, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Sloop M